



THE NEW SUN FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
ANDERSEN MEYER
& CO., LTD.
No. 2 Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

8187 式拜禮 號四月三英港香

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1919.

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FROM THE PULPIT.

SILENT POWER AND CERTAIN PROGRESS.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday evening—
"And He said, So is the Kingdom of heaven, as if a man should cast seed upon the earth, and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring up and grow, he knoweth not how. The earth beareth fruit of herself, first the blade then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."—Mark 4:26-28.

"It is so quiet here that you can almost hear things grow," said a resident in a remote spot in our little island. We could indeed at any time hear the process of absorption and expansion which we call growth, if our hearing were fine enough, but at any rate there are times when we can almost see it with the eye, particularly the season of early spring, when progress can be marked from one 24 hours to another. Any morning you may see a faint tinge of green on twigs and bushes which the day before had been wholly brown, and here is our Saviour's immortal parable of the springing corn, illustrating the same thing from the fields. "First the blade"—there it is if you care to look for it, shooting up fresh and tender from the tawny earth. If the yearly miracle does not impress us with a sense of wonder, it is only because it recurs so regularly, making the desert rejoice, closing the dark surfaces of the world with living green fairer than Solomon in all his glory. Flower time and harvest time can scarcely be overlooked, the seasons when results appear and obtrude themselves on our attention. But let us not forget how much goes on during the long period before the results are at all apparent. Few may observe the springing blade, but without it there can be no ingathering. How unobtrusive it is: how quietly it pushes its way up between the blades! Looking down on it from above we may quite fail to see it, but if one stoop down and cast an eye along the level, then the faint shimmer of its myriad spikes will appear, a green gauze mantling the furrow.

And if we are to keep touch with God's ways in any direction we must often condescend to things that are lowly, often look with the eye of hope, with the heart to expect, the faith to believe, and the patience to wait, on the strength of small beginnings. Anybody can recognise an earthquake. When great convulsions are afloat no-one need point out to another that something is going on. But the Lord is not in the earthquake. Not of the great convulsion with its startling phenomena does the Divine Master say, "So is the Kingdom of Heaven." He says that of something familiar and commonplace, something which makes no disturbance, attracts little notice. He says it of the quietest of all the farmer's operations, "as if a man should cast seed upon the earth." How quietly it falls down in old fashion by hand as the sower steps over the soft tilled land, noiseless as almost as dust lighting on a down cushion. Noiseless and unobtrusive like most great acts of faith is this by which the worker commits his all yearly to the keeping of the earth till in due time it brings forth its long-awaited return. Having done this act of faith the worker leaves it, goes about his further business with the confidence of one who has been laying sure trains of causes and consequence. He will now "sleep and rise night and day," having done his share of the duty. He has appealed to forces stronger than even the earthquake tremors as those energies are, who indeed can measure the forces needed to expel miles of lava from the burning mountain, to darken the sky for leagues with ash and vapour, to open mighty changes in the crust of the solid earth? Still, for sheer mechanical power, computable in foot pounds, I should think it cer-

tain that these occasional outbursts are outmatched every day by the ceaseless energy which is finding scope at this very moment in the uprush of sap in all the innumerable millions of plant life, in the action of light and heat, in the chemical and biological processes which are covering thousands of square miles the world around with new leavage and grass and corn, working unseen a revolution in the aspect of nature such as no sudden convulsion ever does.

Similarly, it is the man who casts the seed upon the earth who is the real revolutionary, not he who fires the powder magazine. Guy Fawkes is the poorest sort of revolutionary imaginable, makes no earthly thing revolve except the trade in saltpetre. In the House of Commons it was asked some time ago in good-humoured sarcasm, "Did hon. gentleman on the Government bench look like a revolutionary?" What, one wonders, is a revolution, as supposed to look like? Does he rave and rant and tear long hair with a red cap on the top of it? You need expect no real revolution from the man who looks the part. The man who really changes things is not he who sets up a temporary reign of terror, but he who drops a thought into other men's minds, brings forth an idea which has in it the potentiality of life. That man sets going the germinating, fructifying processes of mind and conscience which pass from one mind to another, and take perhaps centuries to come into their own. But come into their own they will. So far as truth is in them, nothing can stand in their way permanently.

So is the Kingdom of God. Remember it is a Kingdom, a realm subordinated and ruled over. But the subordination is by way of transformation. That is the way in which the force we call life does subjugate, quietly and powerfully, the inorganic elements around it. From the day the seed of corn begins to sprout it goes on thus subduing more and more of the inert and lifeless matter in its environment. No man can tell how this is done. It remains a mystery after science has said its last word in tracing the process which it cannot explain. We can analyse the substance, and say of what material elements it is made up. But how these elements have come to be combined into what they are in the living plant we know no more than did the Galilean husbandman of 2,000 years ago when he went forth to sow, and afterward went to his rest by night and labour by day, leaving God to do His share of work while he waited for the harvest. Wonderful beyond words is all life, especially in its beginnings, so still, so secret, so inexplicable, yet potent with such large results, at work unheard, incessant, by night while we sleep, by day while we exert ourselves. So also is the Kingdom of God, always at work but often unperceived, subduing slowly yet inevitably the lower nature to itself. But "first the blade." We have need of patience. The farm labourer needs that, much more we, if we are to await the developed fruits of Christian grace.

Yet too much is often expected, and expected in a hurry. Mature results are demanded in the way of Christian character which would be looked for under similar conditions along no other line. A tourist or trader visits some place where a couple of generations ago the people were only obscene cannibals. He sees a state of things some way short of perfection, and instead of thanking God for the beginning which has been made, he cries out that the gospel work has been a failure because these spiritual infants are not yet patterns of all the virtues. It is the same with the captiousness too common amongst fellow-Christians. Instead of rejoicing in hope over the significant blade some seem only displeased because the ripe corn is not waving everywhere. If the seed is there, the fruit will come in due course if it be given fair chance.

"Oxygen, hydrogen carbon and nitrogen," they taught us at school were the main elements composing the atmosphere in which life can thrive by the aid

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE FREDONY SEASON.

A capital attraction is announced by the appearance of Fredony, the celebrated transformationist, together with his well balanced company of performers, at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday next. Fredony, who arrived just lately in the Far East, has been accorded flattering press notices in both Manila and Shanghai, where packed audiences nightly viewed his wholly original and unique entertainment. He has been described as a pastmaster in the art of lighting change. Fredony carries with him extensive stage settings, so that the patrons of the Victoria will be greatly surprised when they visit this Theatre next Thursday.

Fredony has many distinct changes of programme and his first offering will be the protean novelty "The Man in the Clock." He is supported by a strong combination of vaudeville talent. Foremost amongst the members of the company is Miss Tessie Turner, the ragtime girl; her repertoire includes all the latest American jazz-songs.

This aggregation of talent should prove a splendid attraction for the Victoria Theatre.

of light and warmth and moisture. Well, hope, patience, kindness, good humour, make up the genial atmosphere in which the fragile shoots of spiritual life can grow to strength through love and prayer. But censure and coldness make a bitter blight.

Similar advice is needed by some in another direction, namely, to be patient with themselves. People are often better aware of their shortcomings than we preachers and moralists may think, and when we set about stirring them up let it not be done in ways which will only discourage them. It may not be very usual advice, but I have been long enough a minister to know there are the those who need it, remember souls ripen slowly, yours among the number. Everything meant to last does take time to mature. You may grow a mushroom in a night, but never a fruit tree. Also if the fruit is to be first-rate you must give it time. Hurry it in a hothouse and you will get but poor flavour. I do not at all forget that we have to watch and pray. But let not that be done in an anxious and faithless spirit. The corn will not grow faster if the tiller should forego his rest by night and neglect his work by day to fret and worry over it. Do not, of course, be neglectful or indifferent, but do not forget that "ye are God's husbandry." Leave something for God to do; after you have taken the seed into the good ground of an honest heart have faith that He who has begun a good work in you will not fail to perfect it in due season.

In closing, let us see that we take heart as regards the growth of Christ's kingdom at large and the progress of God's work in the world. Many have needless anxieties about this through forgetting the limit set to the workers' responsibility. Let the sowing be faithfully done, and leave the results in the hands of him who neither slumbers nor sleeps and whose work goes on, unceasing, unceasing long after our own immediate part in it is over. There was an occasion when the early Apostles were accused as "these who have turned the world upside down," and such indeed they were, though not on the terms of the accusation but as the sowers of seed which sank in and eventually fructified long after the passing disturbance in the market places was forgotten. Not as the catastrophic, the obtrusive, the strikingly convulsive, is the Kingdom of God, but as the seed which silently falls into the ground and dies, that many days after the unfailing harvest may appear.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The thirty-fourth ordinary annual meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company, to-day, at noon. The Hon. Mr. R. G. Shaw presided, and there were present Messrs. A. O. Lang, H. P. White and J. H. Wallace, (Consulting Committee), Mr. H. F. Campbell (Secretary) and Messrs. G. Grimble, H. Hancock, W. Adamson, M. S. Northcote, C. B. Byers, C. Klinck, R. Henderson and E. L. Sim.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days so with your permission we will not read them now. Contrary to my expectation, we have had about as good a year as before, so that as we have nothing additional to provide for depreciation of investments this year we are able to pay the same dividend and bonus, put \$70,000 against \$50,000 to Reserve Fund, and \$20,000 besides to Investment Depreciation Fund, and carry forward \$50,570.43 as against \$43,226.02 last year so that in every direction we have improved our position. But we have however really more money now than we can handle comfortably. On 31st December, 1917, our accounts show \$197,207 on hand, which had grown to \$451,049 on 31st December, 1918, and the problem now is what to do with it. If it were needed for the Company's business we should, of course, retain it and invest it as best we could, but we do not need it and we do not see that we are justified in more or less speculating with it in local stocks which are liable to violent fluctuations at any time. If we invest at home there is not only the risk of exchange and a low return but we all know how the Banks at home made a fetish of Consols and other so-called gilt-edged securities and how they had to write off heavy losses year after year in consequence, so, where financial experts rushed in, we may well fear to tread, in the face of such results as those. Looking at the question from every point of view and bearing in mind the present unsettled state of the commercial world, we have come to the conclusion that it would be fairer to all concerned if we simply divided the money among shareholders and left them, if they wished to do so, to invest it on their own judgment. We accordingly recommend in addition to our ordinary dividend and bonus, the payment of a further bonus out of the Reserve Fund of \$5 per share, amounting to \$300,000 which will still leave \$50,000 at credit of that Fund. But as this the decision rests entirely with you shareholders and if you wish us to keep this money and invest it for you have only to say so but you must not blame us if later on have to write off in order to make good losses from shrinkage. As regards our prospects for the current year, it is impossible to express any decided opinion. Now that peace is on the eve of being declared, this year cannot bristle with all the difficulties we had to contend with last year. Although we have made such good profits our sales actually fell off and the demand so far this year has been very poor. We hear too of opposition from a new factory in one of our best markets. The price of raw material has fallen a little lately but is far from normal and the market over in the Philippines is by no means weak. But we should not fear to meet competition, and lower prices for raw material must, we think, come before long, in which case with

OBITUARY.

CAPT. H. E. BLUNT, M.C.

The news has been received with deep regret in Hongkong that Capt. H. E. Blunt, M.C., of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Eastern Staff, has died of pneumonia in Belgium whilst serving with the Yeomanry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment. The deceased officer, who was married just over a year ago, had served the Bank in Hongkong, Tientsin and Peking, being on the local staff for about a year, in 1907. He was a very fine Chinese scholar, having passed the final interpreters examination whilst in Peking. He had a brother in the Chinese Maritime Customs and was related to the Bishop of Hull. He left the East in March, 1915, to join up, and received the Military Cross whilst serving in Palestine. He was extremely popular among all who knew him, and by his untimely death the Bank has lost a most conscientious and capable servant.

lower costs the demand for cordage should improve again. It certainly is very slack at the moment but the conclusion of the war has rather unsettled our customers who have been looking for a general fall in prices of commodities which does not seem likely to take place in spite of lower rates of freight etc. There is nothing that I can see in the accounts that requires any comment but if there is I shall be glad to answer any question from shareholders after they have been duly proposed and seconded. In accordance with our recommendation I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented to this meeting be adopted and passed, and that we place to Reserve Fund \$70,000.00 To Investment De-

preciation Fund ...	20,000.00
Pay a bonus to Staff	
at Factory ...	8,408.20
Pay a final dividend	
of \$1 per share ...	60,000.00
And a bonus of \$1	
per share ...	60,000.00
And carry forward ...	50,570.43

out of the profits for the year, and further that we pay a bonus of \$5 per share to shareholders out of Reserve Fund, absorbing of \$300,000.00.

Mr. H. P. White seconded and the motion was carried. Mr. M. S. Northcote proposed, and Mr. C. Klinck seconded, the re-election to the Consulting Committee of Messrs. H. P. White, J. H. Wallace and A. O. Lang; and the motion was carried. Mr. C. B. Byers proposed, and Mr. G. Grimble seconded, the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. H. Percy Smith, as auditors for the ensuing year, at an increased remuneration of \$350 each; and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow. Mr. E. L. Sim asked whether the staff had benefited by the increased profits. He noticed that a bonus of \$8,000 was being paid. Did they gain any increased benefit from that?

The Chairman:—Yes. Last year the staff was awarded a bonus of \$4,000; this year they get \$8,000 which is double. Mr. Sim:—Thank you. The meeting then terminated.

In connection with the Procession of the Cross at Macao, on Sunday, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's s.s. Sai An is to run on an excursion trip. The steamer leaves here at 9 a.m. and returns from Macao at 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Via Tsz Yut Po Service.)

Peking, March 3.
The Sino-Japanese Military Agreement has been disclosed. It contains articles under which China is to buy from Japan annually for ten years 30 million dollars worth of arms and ammunition to build arsenals in Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai under joint management, and allows iron supplies to Japan for ten years.

Chu Kai-kim has resigned because Peking has failed to comply with the Southern ultimatum to issue mandate within 48 hours dismissing the Shensi Tuchun. Peking holds that now that the Shanghai Conference has sent a Commissioner to investigate, the findings of the commissioner be awaited. Chu's resignation is not accepted. The Allied Ministers have refused the appeal either from the South or North regarding the Shanghai Conference, in order not to interfere in internal affairs. It reported that the Allied Ministers have again sent a Memorandum to the North and South urging an early settlement.

Shanghai, March 3.
Yesterday the Southern delegates held a meeting in Yuen Garden. Their ultimatum expired and they therefore decided to issue a manifesto to inform people, officials, Tuchuns, Governors, Chambers of Commerce, Educational Bureau and Provincial Assemblies all over the country, that the Northerners have been advancing in Shensi during the armistice, and urging the hastening of the formation of a National Defence Army. Tang Shav-yeo wired to Sir John Jordan saying Peking ordered an armistice on the 13th but fighting still continues, and he therefore appeals to the Ministers of friendly nations to adopt the necessary means to persuade Peking to observe the armistice, so that the Conference may re-open.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. J. R. Wood is leaving on the 13th inst. for a six month's holiday.

Several Chinese were to-day charged with keeping dogs without licences. Some of the explanations given to Mr. Wood by the law-breakers were extremely amusing. A woman measured off with her hand what the size of her dog was. It was a four-month-old pup. Seeing is believing, Mr. Wood: "Do you want to produce the dog for me to see?" The woman was delighted and promised to bring the animal to-morrow. A miserable-looking man kept a dog and he gave a miserable look when the news of the \$5 fine was broken to him. One shipyard fellow, when the Police visited him to give him a warning, had four dogs. On the day of the summons these became one. Was it *reductio ad absurdum*? Fined \$5 per each dog.

The "Vanity Fair" troupe are here for a few more nights. To be precise, Thursday will be the last opportunity that Hongkongites will have of seeing this talented company. Just think it over. There will not be for some time an exhibition of those frills, frocks and farbelows that captivated so many hearts during the "Vanity Fair" season, no Leslie Holmes to rock you with laughter, none of those coy glances of the pretty, witty girls of the company, the jokes, the delightful and timely music. All these things you may not get for some time and to be conscious of willfully not enjoying yourself when you had the opportunity given to you is a cruel thought. Therefore, seize time by the forelock and book the seats at the Theatre Royal.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.13-16d.

NEW BLUE FUNNEL STEAMER.

"LAERTES" LAUNCHED AT TAIKOO.

To-day at Taikoo Dockyard another addition to the "Blue Funnel" fleet of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. was successfully launched. The naming ceremony was performed by Miss Robertson.

The principal dimensions of the vessel are:—Length overall, 441 ft. 6 inches; breadth overall, 52 ft. 4 inches; and 33 feet depth to upper deck from bottom of keel, the total gross tonnage being 5,800, and deadweight carrying capacity will be about 8,000 tons. The Laertes has two complete decks with an orlop deck forward, poop, bridge and fore-castle and citadel deckhouse at fore end of bridge, two pole masts and ten derrick poles, also six cargo hatches. The vessel has a straight stem, elliptical stern, and cellular double bottom all fore and aft, the wings of which have been carried well up the sides of the vessel. Eight watertight bulkheads are carried to the upper deck, giving the vessel six cargo holds. The space under the fore-castle has been fitted up for immigrants, while the space under the poop has been utilized for the accommodation of sailors and firemen. Petty officers' rooms are on the bridge deck alongside the engine casing. In the citadel house at the fore end of the bridge deck, the saloon, engineers' and officers' rooms have been arranged, and on the deck over the saloon is a steel house containing the captain's day and night cabins, also two passenger staterooms. Over this house again is the navigating bridge with wheel house and chart room. The vessel is supplied with seventeen steam winches with derricks carrying leads varying from 2 tons to 40 tons. A powerful Marconi wireless apparatus is installed, with suitable rooms for the operators.

The machinery consists of one set of triple-expansion surface-condensing engines having cylinders 28 inches, 44 inches and 75 inches diameter, with a stroke of 54 inches. Steam is supplied to the main engines from two large double-ended boilers; one single-ended auxiliary boiler is also provided, and all the boilers have a working pressure of 200 lbs.

Electric light has been fitted throughout the ship.

When completed and on service, the Laertes will attain a speed of 13 knots.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Vanity Fair Company—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Theatre Royal—Opening of Fawley Company's season "Bought and Paid For"—9.15 p.m.

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THE BOXING WORLD

A YEAR'S CONTESTS
REVIEWED.

"Corinthian," writing in the
Sporting Chronicle of December
28 last, says:—

Looking back on the year that
is fast drawing to a close, one
can state, without pleading guilty
to the slightest exaggeration,
that it has been one of the most
eventful in the history of modern
boxing. Not only have we
witnessed many stirring struggles
for fistic supremacy, which have
created intense interest, but we
have had to deplore the passing
of many famous kings of the
Queensberry realm, men whose
names will always occupy a per-
manent niche in connection with
an era that has furnished many
bright pages in the annals of the
game.

Titles have changed hands,
and there is plenty of promising
talent for the future good of the
sport. Probably the outstanding
feature has been the absence of
Willard, who has shown no
inclination to defend the title of
heavy-weight champion which he
won from Jack Johnson in
Havana. He appears to be in
some danger of being dethroned
by the new star, Jack Dempsey,
whose recent battles in the ring
have certainly created a flutter of
anticipation, his last venture
being a one-round victory over
Carl Morris.

An important factor, too, is the
passing of the coloured fighters,
and there seems remote possi-
bility of black boxers of the ability
of Johnson, Langford, Mc Vea,
and Jeannette again occupying
the position of the remarkable
quartette whose brilliant ring
careers are now finished. Johnson
and Langford were in a class by
themselves and, while they reigned,
were a menace to the
supremacy of the white race in
the battles for championships.

So far as we, in Great Britain
are concerned, much could be
written about the wonderful de-
velopment of the Welsh school.
Boxers from the Principality have
played an important part as first-
class matches and their services
have been in great demand in
every leading centre in the
kingdom.

TANCY LEE'S BAD START.

One the first day of 1918, Billy
Fry commenced the new year
promisingly by outpointing
Louis Kuddick after twenty excit-
ing rounds at the Ring, whilst
three days later, Dunny Morgan
succeeded in beating Tancy Lee
at Lhwyndyffryn. The Scot next
tackled Fred Jacks before a crowd
numbering 6,000, at Edinburgh,
when the Londoner proved
successful in eleven rounds. This
was Lee's third successive reverse.

The N.S.C. re-opened after the
Christmas holidays, and Sergt.
H. Rolph (Canadians) best Sergt.
H. Curzon over the fifteen rounds
route. A week later Mike Honey-
man proved too clever for Harry
Curley, whilst L. Ruddick com-
pelled Tommy Noble to retire in
the fourteenth session. There
was much excitement on January
23, when Sergt. Pat O'Keefe
knocked out Bandsman Blake in
two rounds, and won outright the
middle-weight Lonsdale Belt.

A big air raid was in progress,
and bombs caused material dam-
age in close proximity to the
club; a large fragment of a shell
fell through the roof on to the
billiard-table.

In the afternoon, at Hoxton
Baths, Walter Ross (Scotland)
gained a decision at the expense
of Digger Stanley over twenty
rounds. The cable flashed the
news on February 2 that the
great John L. Sullivan had
dropped dead at Abington,
U.S.A., and by a curious co-
incidence a well-known writer of
boxing, Tom Dunning, who had
acted as the "Boston Strong
Boy's" representative when
Sullivan toured this country, died
four days later.

Sid Burns worked a successful
"comeback" at the expense of
Johnny Webb on the 11th, and
won after fifteen rounds, whilst
Joe Conn vanquished Danny
Morgan in twenty rounds at the
Ring, and Billy Fry did ditto to
Joe Brooks at Hoxton.

We had another unwelcome
aerial exhibition on the 18th,
when Gus Platts and Jerry Shea
fought a draw. Tommy Noble
gave a glimpse of his future
championship form by beating
the former premier bantam,
Digger Stanley. Another famous
fighter in Terry McGovern was
gathered unto his fathers on
February 22, whilst three days
afterwards Dick Smith made the
"cruiser" weight Lonsdale Belt
his own after twenty rounds with
Joe Beckett.

OLD "BELT" OPONENTS.

A couple of old belt opponents
th Stanley and Bill Beynon
fought at Cardiff, the former
proving triumphant in five
rounds; and Louis Kuddick was
considered fortunate in beating
Fred Jacks in 20 rounds.

Our welter champion, Johnny
Basham, encountered Liscomb
Morland, at Liverpool but the
belt-holder qualified for the win-
ning end of the purse in 14
rounds.

Sergt. Frank Goddard began
his series of victories by stopping
Harold Rolph in the seventh
meeting at The Ring; this
occurred on March 11, and a
week later, Joe Brooks scored a
clever success over Noble at Hox-
ton; Joe Conn defeated Fred
Jacks at the Ring; and Jimmy
Clark (Canada) outpointed Willie
Farrell at the N.S.C. Supported
by a shrewd north-country con-
tingent, Frank Ray came to
London, but had to cry "enough"
to Goddard, also in the seventh
round, at headquarters.

Exactly two months later to
the very date—March 2, to be
correct—Sullivan's most danger-
ous opponent, Charley Mitchell,
breathed his last at Hove. The
story of his wonderful career,
told by himself to A. G. Hales,
appeared in the columns of the
Sporting Chronicle.

A boxing surprise occurred at
Liverpool on Easter Monday,
when Seaman Arthur Towney
beat Dick Smith in six rounds, and
at Hoxton Corporal Barney Tooley
accounted for Bandsman Blake
in nine rounds. Billy Fry
obtained the verdict at Fred Jacks'
expense over at The Ring. On
March 3, Young Joe Symonds
beat Noble after a strenuous set-
to, and Eddie Feathers filled
Bandsman Blake's cup to the
brim by stopping him in the third
round.

Another ex-champion "Went
West" on April 14, when Ser-
geant Dick Barge succumbed to
pneumonia, and remarkable
scenes were witnessed at his fune-
ral on the 19th. Conn was distinctly
fortunate to secure the verdict
over Danny Morgan at the club
on the 15th. Dick Heasman's
supporters thought their boy had
a chance with Wilde, but the
"terror" disillusioned them on
April 29, when Heasman was
outclassed and easily defeated in
two rounds.

THE MERRY MONTH.

During the afternoon at the
Ring, Conn outpointed Billy Fry
after twenty fast sessions. There
were several good bouts in the
merry month of May, the most
important being that in which
Private Ted Leister (Black Watch)
gave the ex-amateur champion,
Bob Marriott, a rough passage
and a hiding, in eight rounds, at
the N.S.C.

A packed house at Liverpool
on June 15 saw Goodard stop
Towney in nine rounds, but the
former did not greatly impress
the crowd by reason of his awk-
ward methods. Leister's star was
again in the ascendant on the 17th,
when he caused Jimmy Clark
to retire during the ninth meet-
ing. Curly Walker was knocked
down no fewer than ten times in
the first two rounds of his contest
with Conn at The Ring, but
managed to last out the 20 rounds,
when he lost by a good margin
of points. At the end of the
month, the former bantam cham-
pion of America, George Munroe,
died at the early age of 45.
Ex-middle-weight champion
"Jim" Sullivan promised to do all
kinds of things to Harold Rolph
at The Ring on July 8, but the
South Londoner, obviously un-
fitted himself, defeated and dis-
graced, after 14 rounds, from the
(Continued on page 3.)

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THE BOXING WORLD.

(Continued from Page 2.)

headache. The following Monday saw Noble defeat Walker, after a slashing 20-round.

A great compliment was paid to the sport on July 16, when Prince Albert attended the N.S.C., and made a speech from the ring. It was a memorable "American night." We had heard a great deal of the wonderful achievements performed by Fred Fulton, and when the news came through on July 27 that Jack Dempsey had landed him a K.O. in 18 3/5 seconds, we blinked our eyes and marvelled. There were no outstanding matches during August until the 31st, when Jimmy Wilde confounded many critics by decisively defeating Conn at Stamford Bridge. The bout lasted 12 rounds, during which Wilde's right eye was closed; and Conn knocked down for the unlucky 13 times, i.e., six counts in the 10th, three in the 11th, and four in the 12th.

The winning sequence of Kid Plested was brought to a close at Liverpool on September 5, when Kid Doyle proved the victor after fifteen furious sessions. The night of September 19 saw Dan Morgan scoring a victory over Ru' Dick at Liverpool; and two days later we learned the sad news that Bob Cotton had made the supreme sacrifice on the Western front.

THE "FEATHER" TITLE.

The first championship of the season 1918-19 was decided at the N.S.C. on October 21, when the veteran, Tancy Lee, fought a four battle and knocked out Joe Conn in seventeen rounds for the featherweight trophy. Earlier in the afternoon at The Ring, Noble had all his work cut out to defeat Walter Ross (Scotland) after twenty terrific rounds.

A great return was staged at Liverpool Stadium, October 31, Plested turning the tables on Kid Doyle. The foggy month was full of incident. Billy Fry outpointed Fred Jacks at Liverpool; Brooks beat Seaman Hayes at Horton. There was plenty of rejoicing on the 11th, when Annistice was declared, and the Bruins were delighted when Plested won comfortably from Frank Moody at the N.S.C. On that never-to-be-forgotten day, Dick Moss made a draw with Billy Fry, and Morgan whipped Johnny Sheppard.

A record house assembled at The Ring on the afternoon of November 18 to see how Dick Smith would fare against Goddard. Smith fought the best battle of his career, but was counted out in the eighth meeting.

A match for the bantam weight title was the feature of the N.S.C. programme on November 25, when Noble was successful in taking another belt to Bermuda at the expense of Joe Symonds. It was a moderate affair, both boxing below their usual form.

All previous records were smashed during the present month. Joe Starmer rehabilitated himself by accounting for Ted Lester in a dozen rounds, but everything was put to shade by the extraordinary success of the greatest boxing carnival of all time, which filled the commodious Albert Hall during four separate sessions. It was a feast of titans, in which competed the cream of British, American, and Colonial boxers, and but for indisposition H.M. King George would have bestowed his benediction on the sport. However, Prince Albert proved a splendid deputy.

THE KING'S SHIELD.

We all know the British Army team proved victorious in winning the King's Shield, but everything paled into insignificance compared with the sensation which followed the defeat of Jimmy Wilde.

One of the most gratifying features of the tournament was the excellent form exhibited by the American team, who, contrary to general anticipation, boxed cleanly and cleverly, and it was an achievement to be proud of when it is recorded that there was not a single disqualification in any bout during the two days.

Undoubtedly we had the pleasure of watching a genuine world champion from the other side in Mike O'Dowd, and the latter has left behind many in-

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delible impressions. Still, as a boxer, what he did to Dick Smith was a shame. Mr. Bertinson's "benefit" proved a huge success, but the American, Gene Delmont, was a failure.

We shall soon be commencing another year, which has every indication of surpassing the tottering veteran, Old Man 1918. Our present Lonsdale Belt holders are as follows:—

Heavy-weight.—C.S.M. Billy Wells.

Cruiser.—C.S.M. Dick Smith. Middle-weight.—Sergt. Pat O'Keefe (retired). Boy McCormick and Sergt. Tom Gunner, possible contenders.

Welter-weight.—Johnny Basham.

Light-weight.—Fred Welsh retired, Joe Starmer a possible contender.

Feather-weight.—Tancy Lee.

Bantam-weight.—Tommy Noble.

Fly-weight.—Sergt. Jimmy Wilde.

How many of the above titles will have changed proprietorship when the dawn of 1920 arrives? To look back on the past is but fleeting, but to gaze into the future of 12 months seems an age.

What is going to happen at The Ring on New Year's Eve? Sergeant Joe Beckett is due to oppose the ex-cruiser weight Lonsdale belt holder, and much speculation is rife concerning Reeves' form. A few weeks ago he was hobbling about on crutches. If Beckett boxes as well as he did against Wells at the Albert Hall he should win.

Kid Doyle, of Newcastle, did not set London alight on Boxing Day, but he showed the wise division what he might have done. He is matched to box Willie Farrell in a 20-rounds contest at the same establishment on January 20.

OPEN SPACES AS MEMORIALS.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the suggestion that war memorials should take the form of open spaces devoted to public use. Mr. Basil Holman, secretary of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, in an interview, expressed the view that, however useful a building might be, there was always the possibility that in a few years it would lose its value owing to changing conditions, whereas open spaces, dedicated for all time to the public, would always be needed. As it was, the restricted spaces available for many games were making our young men turn to the less healthy pleasures of the streets.

MR. FORD RETIRES.

It is announced by the Wireless Press that Mr. Henry Ford is resigning as head of the Ford Motor Co., and is succeeded by his son. He makes his resignation the opportunity of fixing a minimum wage of 30s. a day for his workers. The manager at the London offices of the company said that at present he is not able to make any statement with regard to this announcement so far as the company in England is concerned. As promised a month ago by Sir Percival Perry, managing director of the company in England, the hours of work have been reduced from 48 to 40, and the standard wage has been raised from £3 to £3 15s. 4d. at the Trafford Park works.

THE TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA.

BY DR. C. H. H. HALL.

In view of the continued prevalence of influenza and its distressing fatality, I am encouraged by the uniformly successful results of the following method of treatment to lay it before the public.

That its application may be successful in the hands of others, the following general principles should be known and borne in mind:—(1) That influenza is an infectious disease due to the presence in the blood of a morbid microbe, the bacillus of Pfeiffer, which secretes a poison that is the cause of the symptoms.

(2) That until this microbe is destroyed the poison goes on accumulating and finally overwhelms the patient. (3) That this poison tends, in every case, however light it may seem, to cause congestion of one or more of the bodily organs according to the season of the year—lungs, pleura, and kidneys in winter, intestines in summer, and the brain at all seasons. (4) That the successful treatment of any infectious disease must include both destruction of the invading microbe and the elimination of its poison. (5) That drugs which will destroy the fully developed microbe seem to have little effect upon the undeveloped spore, and that the latter, when it comes to maturity, may cause recurrence of the malady after apparent recovery. All dwellers in malarial regions know that quinine may be thus required five days later after recovery from an attack of ague, and the same is true of influenza. This characteristic of the malady after apparent recovery. All dwellers in malarial regions know that quinine may be thus required five days later after recovery from an attack of ague, and the same is true of influenza. This characteristic of the malady after apparent recovery.

Fortunately, the bacillus of influenza is easily destroyed and its poison is easily eliminated by treatment that is harmless to the patient, but, if treatment is delayed until serious inflammation of bodily organs is caused by the poison, death may result from such complication, even though both microbe and poison have been removed.

In all diseases caused by infection of the blood the kidneys are the chief organs of elimination of the poison and must be kept actively at work to that end, and because perspiration, however slight, diminishes such renal activity, sweating should be effectively prevented. There is reason to suspect that the common practice of promoting free action of the skin in cases of influenza causes many deaths from this disease; it counteracts Nature's efforts to work out the poison through the kidneys. It is well known to persons of experience in the care of patients infected with cholera and yellow fever that as long as the kidneys function well the chance of recovery is hopeful, and the same is true of influenza.

Since this disease became a worldwide epidemic in 1890, I have used the following treatment in at least a thousand cases—some of which, when first seen, being complicated with pneumonia, meningitis, appendicitis, or inflammation of the kidneys—and all have recovered health.—Aspirin (French or German only) in doses of half a gram three or four times a day, according to indications, destroys the influenza microbe promptly, but in some years a combination of phenacetine (7 1/2 grains) with sulphate of quinine (5 grains) given at the same intervals, is more effective. While the patient is taking either of these he should be covered lightly to prevent sweating, which will otherwise occur. For elimination of the poison and for relief from the great lassitude that attends influenza, the following diuretic, which is also germicidal in the blood is uniformly effective.

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I trust that its established value and the general distress amongst all classes will excuse this departure from customary medical ethics.
C. H. H. HALL, M.D.,
Kamakura, February 12, 1919.

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DEATH.

Died of pneumonia whilst serving with his regiment in Belgium. H.E. Blunt, M.C. Captain Yeomanry Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Eastern Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1919.

THE HELPERS.

There is but one stable factor in the European situation at present, and that is the overwhelming power of the victorious Allies. Without them, little could be hoped for, and consequently theirs is a stupendous responsibility, for they have to lend a helping hand to every other nation so that order and prosperity may once more come to them. It is no wonder that President Wilson in his recent speech at Boston, asked his listeners: "Do you realise how many new nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe, and left there, if left by us, without a disinterested friend?" While we admit that Mr. Wilson only speaks the truth, we would point out that not only is American help required but also that of all the Allies. The United States has made a glorious record in the fight for an ideal and can be said to have absolutely disinterested motives, but however great her resources and however great her desire to help the other nations of the world, we think that the help of the other Allies is just as necessary.

With the exception perhaps of the Scandinavian countries, the whole of Europe has to be reconstructed on new foundations. Even among the Allies themselves this work of change has to be accomplished. Britain must reject old principles and take up new. Industrially, economically and politically, change is essential, and there is no doubt, also, that our Imperial outlook will be different under the new conditions. The same fact applies to France, for the Peace Conference will undoubtedly leave her in a widely different position than that in which she now stands. Belgium, too, will take a new and greater part in continental affairs in the future, and Italy will realise all these great political and territorial aspirations for which she has hoped so long. Even America will not escape from this atmosphere of change, for the mere fact of her taking a great part in European affairs, and using her enormous resources for the benefit of others, will mean a colossal national and political transformation.

If there is going to be so much change among the all-powerful Allies, what will be that among the other and less powerful states? And this changing process at present spells chaos and misery, and can only lead to ultimate ruin unless help is forthcoming from the Allies. And there is every sign that those in a position to lend assistance recognise their responsibility. Already we see the results of their efforts in Turkey, Bulgaria and Eastern Europe, and even now they are preparing to lend a helping hand to that sorely-tried country, Poland. For many years the people of this land have seen their country overrun by foreigners, and now they find themselves helpless in what seemed the most opportune time to realise their great aspirations of independence and progress. Russia, too, requires assistance, and this unfortunate country must no longer be left to seek out its own salvation, for time has proved that this is an impossible feat. And then there are those new states, the building up of which is fraught with infinite peril, and which must inevitably fall if left alone without friends. The Allies are face to face with the biggest task in the history of the world for they have, to save an entire continent, build up new nations, and give a new lease of life to others, and therefore they must ever weld themselves more closely together, for only by their united efforts, will their great object be achieved.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

GETTING BOLDER.

Chinese criminals are getting pretty daring when two robbers attack three Europeans—two ladies and a gentleman—in broad daylight under circumstances such as we reported in our issue of last evening. The incident occurred in Bowen Road, and but for the fact that the rogue who struck Mr. Neeson with a heavy stick missed his aim, the ladies would no doubt have fared far worse than they did. These attempted highway robberies are getting all too frequent, and while we have not the least desire to create anything in the nature of a scare, it only states the truth to say that it is becoming increasingly dangerous for European ladies to go for walks unaccompanied by male companions. It is no use, in a matter of this kind, railing at the Police: they have more than enough as it is to occupy their attentions, with the present numerical inadequacy of the Force. The problem wants tackling from another end; something will have to be done to keep out the criminal riff-raff which so freely enters the Colony from adjacent Chinese territory. The evil must be coped with at its source.

THE BUSY BILL-POSTER.

We should imagine, from the freedom with which certain Police notifications have been stuck about at all manner of spots in the city of late, that the Government had employed a new bill-poster who is being paid on a piece-work basis. It is very desirable and necessary too that Police notices should be given prominence, but we think that things are being rather overdone when the exteriors of business premises are freely plastered with these bills. Of late the verandah pillars of practically every building in the centre of the city have received attention in this way, and on the Mercantile Bank building two days ago we counted no fewer than six Police notices. What would the authorities say, we wonder, if business people stuck bills on Government property with such liberality as this? After all, there are regular notice-boards about for the display of these announcements, and if the matter is one of supreme importance there are always the columns of the newspapers, both English and Chinese, available. At any rate this disfiguring of private premises by Government notifications is not quite playing the game. That bill-poster needs to be told to curb his energies somewhat.

PREMATURE.

We read that "an important personage" of the Chinese Foreign Department credits the Peking Government with the preparation of a case for the abolition of Consular jurisdiction in China which is to be put before the European Peace Congress. If this is a true statement of the facts, we can only hope that the foreign Powers are keeping a close watch on the situation. We can and do sympathise with the desires of smaller nations to use the historic Conference, now sitting in Paris, for the adjustment of real grievances, but at the same time we realise that there can be such a thing as a wrongful utilisation of the opportunity now provided in this direction. The danger is lest those sitting in Paris hold too rosy a view of the state of development of some of the smaller countries, judging the nation as a whole, perhaps, by the type of representative sent to the Conference. In the case of China, also, the idea of the country being an enlightened Republic which has broken away from autocratic control is widespread, and that mistaken view might easily influence the Conference in the wrong direction. Not until China's criminal code is what it should be, not until we can rely on an upright judiciary and not until there is better evidence of control of lawless factions throughout the country can China justly claim the abolition of Consular jurisdiction. The day is, we fear, still far distant when these necessary requirements will be fulfilled. Hence the movement is one which demands close attention by those who are in a position to warn the Paris Conference of the dangers attending acquiescence in the suggestion which China is credited with contemplating.

Russia's huge war losses. According to a telegram from Petrograd it is announced that the total Russian losses in the war amount to: 9,150,000 men—1,700,000 killed, 1,450,000 disabled, 3,600,000 wounded, 2,500,000 taken prisoner.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL HUMAN ACTIONS COME WITHIN THE DOMAIN OF CONSCIENCE.

During last week there were notified three non-fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever, one fatal case each of plague and enteric, and one non-fatal occurrence of scarlet fever. The last-named sufferer was English, and the rest Chinese.

Orders for Infantry Battalion issued by Major H. A. Morgan state:—Machine Gun Company. Sunday, 9th March.—8 a.m. Parade at Statue Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon City Ranges to fire Part II, Table "C." M. Gun Course. Dress, Drill order without rifles. Helmets to be worn.

A very distressing fatality occurred yesterday at 5 o'clock in the morning in the Government Civil Hospital. A Filipino patient jumped out from the hospital verandah. It is not known whether she was in a delirium. Death was instantaneous.

The Canton volleyball ball team defeated the Hongkong team at the Canton Christian College grounds on March 3. Mr. Yau Kei Chang, the instructor of the Government Orphanage at Fati, acted as the referee. Both teams excelled in all departments of the game. The score was 3 to 0 in favour of the Canton team. The game was very exciting and attracted nearly a thousand spectators.

Asked by Mr. Lindsell to explain why he had stolen a jacket, a Chinese said he felt very cold and therefore took another man's coat. The wind was blowing fiercely and, poor fellow, there was no alternative but to take the jacket which was hanging on a pole. Mr. Lindsell said that was the same as walking into a house and taking the jacket from there. Fourteen days' rest cure was ordered.

A water-carrier employed in the 74th Regiment had to carry a cross. He was charged with stealing a coat belonging to the Regiment. He said that he purchased it from another *chintchalla*, who had gone to his country. *Chintchalla* does not mean the best of a man, but is an Indian word for water-carrier. Fortunately for him, the number on the coat was obliterated and there was a doubt as to the identity of the coat. Inspector Gordon said it might probably belong to the 18th Infantry. The water-carrier was discharged.

The number of participants in the production of "Pinkie and the Fairies" being so great—over 100 people being connected with it—it has been decided to keep the final dress rehearsal on Wednesday, the 19th inst., strictly private and to allow admittance to only a limited number of parents who feel obliged to accompany their little ones. In order to obviate any disappointment arising from this decision, it has been arranged that each member may book two stalls at Montreux at half price, for either of the two performances on the 24th and 25th inst. Performers and participants who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity are requested to do so as early as possible.

1957—This is not any lucky winning number in the Cash Sweep. It is the number of *sansui* lottery tickets seized by the Police. There are a lot of sweeps still in existence. Inspector Taylor, of the Sanitary Department, was inspecting on Friday last No. 4 Sai Street, when he noticed a man sitting down upon a large pile of *sansui* lottery tickets. He at once rang up the Police and, when the latter arrived on the scene, they searched the place thoroughly and found 1957 tickets. The man was brought up this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Mr. Davidson appearing for the defendant. At first the defendant denied the charge, but after the evidence of Inspector Taylor he was fined \$500 and the tickets were ordered to be confiscated.

AN ISLANDER'S DAIRY.

[BY "AJAX."]

It is astonishing how gay Hongkong can be when Hongkong is inclined for gaiety. Some of us have lived the life of a perfect Bacchus, what with frocks, frolics and furbelows at the Theatre Royal, a children's pageant at the Theatre and sociability at the Races. During practically the whole of the past week the citizens of Hongkong were in holiday humour, and I am not ashamed to confess that I took the infection badly. Man-kind, says Dr. Johnson, are gay or serious by infection; why, therefore should I apologise? The Race Week is our only distraction that breaks the hard grind of wage earning and checks the feverish pursuit of profits and dividends. I do not mean to say that there is no serious business transacted during Race Week. Nevertheless, the dominant influence of the week was recreation, which was according to tradition. Racing as at present conducted in Hongkong is a popular pleasure, pure and simple.

The past has not been a week of great events from a chronicler's point of view, unless I elevate to that distinction the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday and the announcement regarding our new Governor. In spite of criticism, in spite of precept, in spite of every known form of polite abuse, the ways of the Hongkong Government on the housing problem continue to be marvellous and inscrutable. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Ho, put a string of half-a-dozen questions to the Government for elucidation and one of them was an enquiry as to what measures the Government proposed to take to give prompt effect to the wishes of the Colony, as expressed at a crowded public meeting in the Theatre Royal on November 7th. That meeting passed a resolution calling upon the Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into the housing problem. The reply was: "What is referred to in the question as the housing problem has several different aspects. Certain measures required immediate action, which has been taken after consultation with the Unofficial Members of this Council. Other measures are in preparation for the consideration of Honourable Members at an early date. . . . It is not proposed, in the absence of the Governor, to take any steps as regards the appointment of a Commission."

In the absence of a Governor, a Commission has been appointed to enquire into the emoluments of the Civil Servants, but in the case of our housing trouble, we must wait till a Governor mounts the gall. Tell me why. This is not treating the tax-payers with the consideration that they deserve. What wisdom, what justice! *Erucant mones, et ecent ridiculus mus.* The mountain rumbled, and there came forth a ridiculous mouse. All this explanation and apology are the veriest bunkum; the Government has dragged a red herring across the scent. No amount of Secretariat casuistry will convince the man-in-the-street that the Colonial Secretary's brusquerie was not dictated by sheer bureaucratic impatience of dictation. The reply was a gloried sham, and it seems apparently to have been instituted by Government solely to carry out its ephemeral whims and caprices at the expense of the tax-payers of the Colony. This mumbo-jumbo reply excites one to extreme profanity.

A prophet is without honour in his own country. Experience teaches us that ninety-nine times out of a hundred the man who sets up in business as a foreteller of events has no stock-in-trade except an inexhaustible supply of unblushing effrontery. There have been so many instances of late of the prognostications of the men who claimed to know more than their fellows—being shown to be utterly and ludicrously incorrect that the generous belief in his fellow creatures has become so attenuated that it would now be almost as worthless as a mosquito net.

LENT.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

To-morrow (Ash Wednesday) there will be Holy Communion at St. John's Cathedral at 7.45 a.m., Matins and Litany at 10.15 a.m., Holy Communion at 11 a.m., and Evensong, Communion Service and address at 6.30 p.m.

Matins are to be said at 10.15 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Evensong, with devotional reading from "Life Beyond Life," by the Rev. C. L. Slattery will be said on Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m.

On Thursdays there will be Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. There is Holy Communion every Sunday at 7.50 a.m. and on the first and third Sundays in the month at noon also.

A course of sermons on the Holy Communion will be preached by the Chaplain on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. as follows:—

March 9th.—The Sacramental Idea.

March 16th.—The First Eucharist.

March 23rd.—The Sacrifice Commemorated.

March 30th.—The Sacrament as Christian Evidence.

April 5th.—The Pledge of Brotherhood.

April 13th.—Preparation and Thanksgiving for Communion.

The preachers on Sunday evenings at 6 p.m. will be:—

March 9th.—The Lord Bishop.

March 16th.—Rev. J. S. Harrington.

March 23rd.—Rev. J. S. Harrington.

March 30th.—Rev. C. B. Shann.

April 6th.—Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

April 13th.—Rev. A. D. Stewart.

Take the subject of the new Governor. It was a subject that was never without its attractiveness, even to the man in the most humble situation in life. There were no half measures about this prophet. He was the man who knew that General Sir Julian Byng was coming out as the Governor of Hongkong. On the qualification question he had said his say and the matter was decided. What happened? Along came a communique from the Government on Tuesday breaking the news to the Colony. By one o'clock the tidings had reached the Race Course. Everybody was asking: "Have you heard the latest? Mr. Stubbs, the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has been appointed Governor of Hongkong."

In the great world of public affairs, it is said, principles are less important than personalities. Sometimes there is a lack of principle; in that case the interest in the personality becomes more intense than ever.

Now that the first flush of disappointment is over, we have realised that expectations are often all illusory things. At any rate we shall watch with much interest Mr. R. E. Stubbs' doings in Hongkong. He can rely upon a hearty welcome when he lands upon our shores. We want an administrator whose forte is his easy ability to negotiate troubles. There is a good amount of dissension in the political camp. The Constitutional Reformists are a stiff-necked party. They are the Opposition, and a thorn on the side of the Official Majority. We know the story of how out of a hundred the man who sets up in business as a foreteller of events has no stock-in-trade except an inexhaustible supply of unblushing effrontery. There have been so many instances of late of the prognostications of the men who claimed to know more than their fellows—being shown to be utterly and ludicrously incorrect that the generous belief in his fellow creatures has become so attenuated that it would now be almost as worthless as a mosquito net.

A prophet is without honour in his own country. Experience teaches us that ninety-nine times out of a hundred the man who sets up in business as a foreteller of events has no stock-in-trade except an inexhaustible supply of unblushing effrontery. There have been so many instances of late of the prognostications of the men who claimed to know more than their fellows—being shown to be utterly and ludicrously incorrect that the generous belief in his fellow creatures has become so attenuated that it would now be almost as worthless as a mosquito net.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

LUGARD HALL ANNUAL DINNER.

The second annual dinner of the residents in Lugard Hall was held on Saturday last, when about sixty students and guests sat down to table in the Hall. The Warden, Professor W. J. Hinton, was the chairman. The guests included the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Deans, the Wardens and representative students of other Halls, and Messrs. Li Tsok Lun, Lee Ju Cheung, in Tak Chung, graduates from Lugard Hall.

The dining room and approaches were prettily illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and decorated with flags in honour of the occasion.

After the usual toasts of the King, the President of the Chinese Republic, and the University, the Chairman read a message from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, regretting his inability to be present and wishing the Hall every prosperity. The toast of "The Hall" was then proposed by the Warden and drunk with great enthusiasm.

The representative student, Mr. Cheam Kim Cheng, proposed the health of the guests in a felicitous speech, to which the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak replied on behalf of the guests. In his speech the latter pointed out the disastrous results which often followed the practice of sending very young Chinese to be educated abroad. He gave some amusing yet pathetic instances of Western-trained Chinese who had returned to China strangers to their own parents, and incapable of speaking the language or understanding the customs and habits of thought of their own countrymen. On the other hand, there was the old official class, rather suspicious of Western learning and institutions, but experienced in the conduct of Chinese affairs, and quite unable to work in harmony with the returned students, whose inexperience they despised. He said that the University of Hongkong was established to bridge the gap between these two classes. Its students could learn the lessons of European science and at the same time remain in contact with their families and with China. The only hope of China was the creation of a group of educated men between the extreme progressives and the extreme conservatives. He was confident that the young men trained in this Hall, and in the University generally, would form that group, scattered through China, uniting Chinese of all shades of opinion, and carrying their country forward to the high place among the nations for which she was destined.

Professor Middleton Smith proposed the health of the Warden, who, in replying, thanked the students for their co-operation which had made his term of office a pleasant one, and expressed his indebtedness to the various representative students, especially to the one who now held that office for the second year in succession. He assured them that though he would no longer be Warden when he returned from leave, he would always remain in spirit a member of the Hall.

The committees which arranged the evening's entertainment deserve the utmost credit for the success of the decorations and the dinner itself.

INTERESTING MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Dr. A. C. Stanley Smith, M.C., son of Mr. Stanley P. Smith, M.A., of China, and Lillian Zoe, daughter of Mr. J. E. Ernest S. Sharp, I.S.O., and Mrs. Sharp, of Wimbledon, was to take place at St. Mary's Wimbledon, at 2 p.m. on Jan. 7. The marriage was arranged between Captain G. A. Turner, A.P.W.O., Yorkshire Regiment, of Shanghai, son of Mr. Cyril J. Turner, of Cardiff, and Gwendolyn, daughter of Mr. H. de Villiers, of Johannesburg, South Africa, who was to take place at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, at 1.30 p.m. on Jan. 7.

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PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

SS.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NOVA	9th April	15th May	24th May
NELLORE	17th March	2nd April	

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

SS.	leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	17th March	2nd April

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

SS.	leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
DILWARA	2nd Mar. noon	11th March
NELLORE	11th March	18th March

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1919. Superintendent.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	13 March.	31 March.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	13 March.	2 April.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	14 Aug.	1 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

For particulars regarding passage fares, rates, and reservations of accommodation, also information of ship and descriptive literature apply to:-
P. O. BUTTERFIELD,
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HONGKONG.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Shidzuoka M. T. 12,530 Aki Maru T. 12,303	WED. 19th Mar. at 11 a.m. FRI. 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Nikko Maru T. 9,500	MON. 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE.	Benten Maru T. 8,050	SATURDAY, 8th Mar.
LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said.	Kilano M. T. 15,980 Inaba Maru T. 12,600	SAT. 8th Mar. at 11 a.m. SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney.	Tango Maru T. 12,560	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal.	Yubari Maru T. 8,400	FRIDAY, 7th March.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	*Akita M. T. 8,000	WED. 27th March.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.		

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
SHIMIZU MARU	1st April	22nd Apr. from Yokohama.
PERIA MARU	1st April	29th Apr. from Yokohama.
ROSA MARU	1st April	3rd May
TERO MARU	1st April	2nd May from Yokohama.
SIBERIA MARU	1st April	

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALISBURY, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers leave Hongkong 21st March.

ANYO MARU 3rd May.

SEIYO MARU 12th July.

KITO MARU

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LORD PIRRIE AND THE NATIONAL SHIPYARDS.

At least one of the national shipyards is to pass from the control of the Government into private ownership. I am told on the best authority (says a Daily Express correspondent) that Harland and Wolff's have practically concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Portbury shipyard. Up to a short time ago this was regarded as a costly futility, and experts disagreed as to the wisdom of carrying on the Avon enterprise, which had already absorbed a considerable sum of public money. Lord Pirrie, Sir Joseph Maclay, and Sir Leo Chiozza Money paid frequent visits to Portbury, and finally it was decided to proceed with the construction of ships, which were in a chaotic state owing to muddling between the Admiralty and War Office officials. The first thing Lord Pirrie did was to install Mr. Charles Payne as Director of National Shipbuilding. Since, immense strides have been made, and there is now a prospect that ships will be built at Portbury. I cannot speak with any certainty as to the Chepstow and Beachley yards, but I shall not be surprised if Lord Pirrie also makes a bid for them.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

A bill to increase the maximum rates, dues, tolls, and charges leviable by the Manchester Ship Canal Company has been deposited for introduction into Parliament next session. The preamble recites that owing to the great increase which has recently taken place in the cost of carrying on the undertaking, the dues, tolls, rates and charges as limited by the Company's Acts are insufficient to enable the undertaking to be carried on efficiently, and it is therefore expedient that the dues, tolls, rates and charges should be increased. The operative clause in the bill proposes to enact as follows: "As from the passing of this Act the maximum rates are hereby increased by an amount equal to 75 per cent. of the respective amounts thereof authorised by the existing Acts or any of them, and the existing Acts shall be read and have effect accordingly."

SWANSEA AND TONNAGE SUPPLIES.

Notwithstanding the greatly improved supplies of tonnage at Swansea, the exports of coal and patent fuel continue limited owing to the lack of labour, shortage of colliery outputs, and restricted engine power on the railways, and some vessels, especially to neutral ports, are meeting with considerable delays. Thimble gangs work from 26 hours to 36 hours at a stretch to facilitate despatch, but the men say they cannot continue under the great physical strain, and it was upon their suggestion that Swansea Chamber of Commerce decided to press for the release of more men from the Army forthwith so that the situation can be relieved. For a recent week the total trade of the port was only 72,512 tons, being a net reduction of 35,000 tons on the week. It is stated that the Manxma Tube Co., who have works both at Newport (Mon.) and here, are preparing for considerable works extensions at both places. The British Steel Corporation, Ltd., have deposited a Bill for introduction into Parliament next session to empower them to construct a new bridge across the river Neath. This corporation have, in addition to their interests in extensive works on both sides of the river, recently acquired the whole of the shares in the Breton Ferry-Works, Ltd., and are making extensive works and housing developments on both sides of the river. This will co-ordinate the big steel extensions that Messrs. Baldwins are carrying out at Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, and Swansea. The Graigola Colliery and Patent Fuel Co., Swansea, recently taken over by a new company, of which Mr. D. R. Llewellyn is the chairman (and in which Lady Rhonda is a large shareholder), are about making considerable extensions to their patent fuel works. Swansea had, too, the position of being the leading centre for the manufacture of patent fuel in the world.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	6th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	8th Mar. at noon
SWATOW, AMOY & SHAI	Wenchow	8th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	8th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	11th Mar. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong March 4, 1919.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijmanoeck	in port	26th Feb.	1st Mar.	Shanghai
Tijlani	Java	3rd Mar.	8th Mar.	Japan
Tijlatjap	Macassar	3rd Mar.	8th Mar.	Japan

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	7th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	11th Mar. at 1 p.m.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 7th Mar. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 7th Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalshing	Fri. 7th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Talsang	Sat. 8th Mar. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat. 8th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 14th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganised and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained by Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports as indicated.

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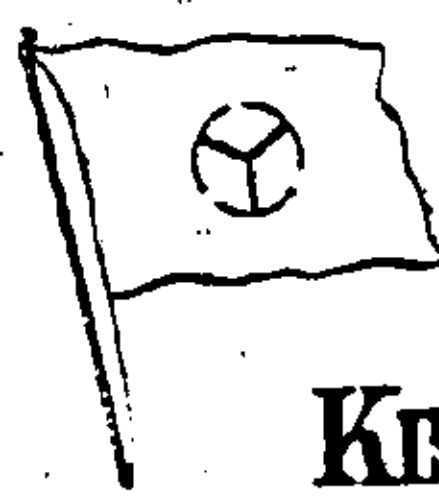
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SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

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SA LINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
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 "CELEBES MARU" Sunday, 9th March.
 GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
 Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
 "BURMA MARU" 4th March.
 MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said.
 BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
 DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
 "HIMALAYA MARU" End of March.
 BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORTSWETENHAM, PENANG
 AND COLOMBO.
 "BURMA MARU" 4th March.
 BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
 SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCK-
 LAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
 "LUZON MARU" Middle of March.
 VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEP-
 LUANG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, M. JI, KOBE
 YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
 "MEXICO MARU" Monday, 18th March.
 HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
 "TAIHO KU MARU" Friday, 7th March.
 KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers
 have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon
 passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon
 Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
 TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
 KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
 "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 2nd March, at 10 a.m.
 "KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 9th March, at 10 a.m.
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
 K. YAMASAKI,
 Manager.
 Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

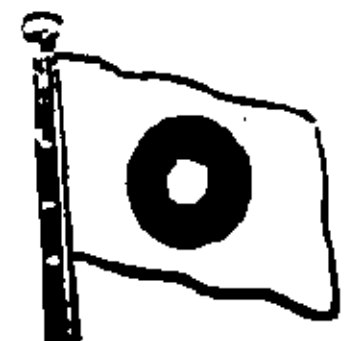
YAMASHITA
KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.
 (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase,
 Construction and Chartering of Steamers, Marine
 Insurance Brokers, etc.
 Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.
 Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

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 AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN
 FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO
 KEELUNG AND MOJI.
 For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
 Top Floor, King's Building.
 Tel. No. 140 & 155.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
 (Shipping Department).
 HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).
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 CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU,
 BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts,
 Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to
 Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
 M. HASHIMOTO,
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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS
 BETWEEN
 CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
 and SEATTLE.

FULL POWERED
 M. V. LIBBY MAINE
 SAILS FOR
 SEATTLE MARCH 15th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
 THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
 Telephone 2838. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	Tsao	B. & S.	4 Mar.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupei	B. & S.	4 Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai	Wenchow	B. & S.	4 Mar.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	H. & S.	6 Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	6 Mar.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	7 Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7 Mar.
Haiphong	Takshing	J. M. Co.	7 Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	D. L. Co.	7 Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Vubari M.	N. Y. K.	7 Mar.
Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	7 Mar.
Shanghai	Faisanz	J. M. Co.	8 Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	8 Mar.
Sandakan	Vausang	J. M. Co.	8 Mar.
Japan	Gilatjap	J.C.J.L.	8 Mar.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	8 Mar.
Shanghai	Sintiang	B. & S.	11 Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nelore	P. & O.	1 Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1 Mar.
Calcutta via Ports	Akita M.	N. Y. K.	12 Mar.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	14 Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shizunaka M.	N. Y. K.	19 Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ati M.	N. Y. K.	28 Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	31 Mar.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU,"
 From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
 AND MANILA.

The above named steamer
 having arrived, consignees of
 cargo are hereby notified to
 send in their Bill of Lading for
 counter-signature and to take
 immediate delivery from along-
 side.

Cargo remaining undelivered
 on 28th February, 1919, at 5 P.M.,
 will be landed at consignees risk,
 and expense, and delivery must
 then be taken from the Com-
 pany's Godown.

Storage charges will be assess-
 ed on all cargo remaining un-
 delivered on 5th March, 1919,
 at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
 after the goods have left the
 Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged goods
 will be landed into Company's
 Godowns, where they will be ex-
 amined on 6th March 1919,
 at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
 filed after the 10th March
 1919.

T. DAIGO,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1919

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Motor Ship

"ADMIRAL MAYO"

having arrived from Seattle, via
 ports, on February 27th 1919,
 consignees are hereby notified
 that their cargo is being landed
 at their risk into the Hazardous
 and/or Extra-Hazardous God-
 owns of the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
 Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at
 consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must
 produce an Import permit signed
 by the Superintendent of Imports
 and Exports, Hongkong, before
 Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged
 cargo is to be left in the Godowns
 where it will be examined at 10
 a.m. on March 5th, 1919 by
 the Company's Surveyors, Messrs
 Godard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented
 within thirty days of the steamer's
 arrival here, after which they
 cannot be recognized. No claims
 will be recognized after the goods
 have left the Godowns, and
 cargo undelivered on and after
 March 6th, 1919, will be subject
 to rent.

No fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
 send in their Bills of Lading for
 countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,
 5th Floor,
 Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, February 27th, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From U. S. A. JAPAN and
 SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"TRANSEVAL"

having arrived, from the above
 ports, Consignees of Cargo by
 her are hereby informed that all
 Goods are being landed at
 their risk into the Hazardous
 and/or extra hazardous Godowns
 of the Hongkong and Kowloon
 Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
 whence and from the wharves
 delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 9th inst.
 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
 ed packages are to be left in the
 Godowns, where they will be
 examined on the 7th instant,
 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
 must be presented within 10 days
 of arrival, otherwise they will
 not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
 effected by us in any case what-
 ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

THORESEN & CO.,
 Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March 1919.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
 COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
 EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
 TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE,
 YOSHINO, KATO, KAMAZU, SA-
 KAKADA, SHINKEI, KAMAYAMA, BISHI
 and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
 TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KATSU,
 WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KOBE,
 OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
 YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
 MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
 TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRIN,
 TSIANTU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
 TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
 HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
 CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—AL, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
 Western Union and Bentley's.
 AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
 MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
 CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager,
 No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

NOTICES.

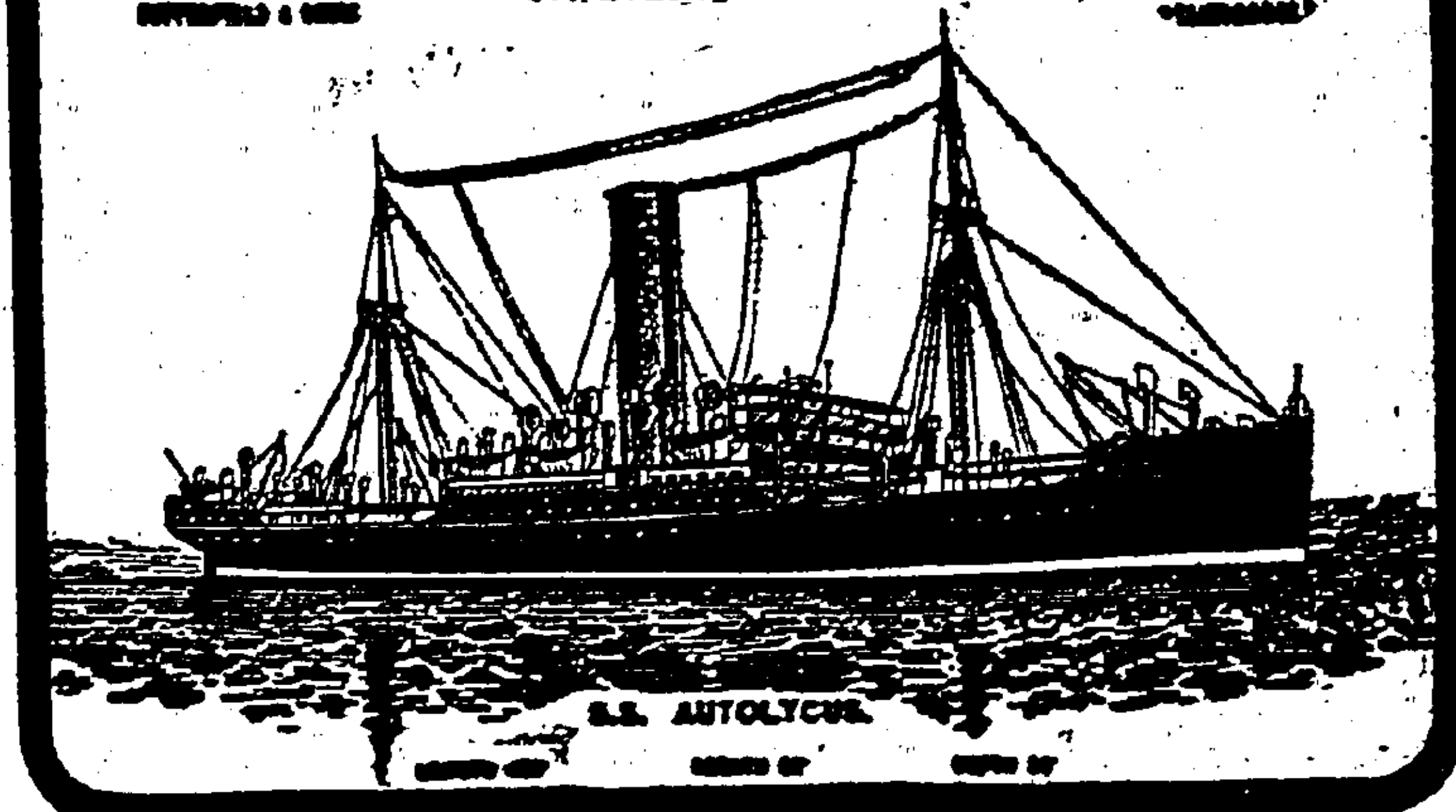
DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

Dodge Brothers have brought
 to bear upon the manufacture
 of their motor car everything
 that tends to produce value—
 extraordinary experience, im-
 mense production capacity,
 complete financial independ-
 ence, and that rigid insistence
 upon unerring accuracy
 which has long been ac-
 knowledged as the chief
 characteristic of all Dodge
 Brothers' work.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., AGENTS.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN
 left Vancouver for Hongkong, on the
 18th February, and is due here on or
 about the 7th March.

The American & Manchurian Line,
 s.s. WALTON HALL from New York, is
 expected to arrive on the 15th March.

The P. & O. s.s. NELLORE is expected
 to leave Singapore about 7th March at
 daylight for Hongkong.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
 Moji for Hongkong on the 1st March,
 and is due at Hongkong on the 5th inst.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
 Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
 grams are lying here:—

Kawaguchi, Captain Mikuni
 from Kagoshima.

Yestai, from Shanghai
 Gain, Hongkong Hotel, from
 Shanghai.

Soo Ching Fanukwayuen, 5-2
 Shih-tingyay, from Shanghai
 Tongcheong, from Tokio.

Tarmyook Bowah Co. Queens
 Road, from Shanghai
 Kier fuog, from Shanghai
 Molorn, Passenger, S.S. Sun
 ning, from Amoy.
 Stavakoz Elming, from Kobe.

Sandelson, British Consulate,
 from Shanghai.
 Pasquier, Hongkong Hotel, from
 Yokohama.

T. KIRBY,
 Act Superintendent,
 Hongkong, February 23, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia
 & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
 lying in the E. F. Telegraph
 Office at Hongkong.

Crow, S.S. Mylie, from Sydney
 retransmitted from Shanghai.
 Delbours, from Manila.
 Harid from Bangkok.

Superintendent,
 Hongkong, 17th February, 1919.

"THE APPRECIATION OF PICTURES."

LAST NIGHT'S LECTURE.

Art is an interesting subject to discuss, and when Mrs. J. L. McPherson chose this subject for her lecture at the Helena May Institute, those who fell in love with her beautiful sketches which were put on view at the City Hall at the last Exhibition, seized the opportunity of learning more about it from one who has made the subject practically a life study. We need hardly remind our readers that Mrs. McPherson carried off the highest award at the Sketch Exhibition in Hongkong a couple of months ago. Her lecture at the Institute was, therefore, invested with a good deal of interest, and there was a good collection of enthusiasts of picture paintings and those who can appreciate a good picture even if they are not gifted with the art of painting them.

Mrs. McPherson had great scope in the discussion of the subject, what is art? Different artists have discussed it in so many ways. The art of Ruskin, Tolstoy, George Moore and other masters differ so much. These master artists disagree as to the nature and end of art. The views of these three great representatives of the school of Art are divergent. Ruskin says: "The greatest picture is that which conveys to the mind of the spectator the greatest number of the greatest ideas." I call an idea great in proportion as it is received by a higher faculty of the mind, as it more fully occupies, and in occupying, exercises and exalts the faculty by which it is received. If this be the definition of great art, that of the great artist naturally follows. He is the greatest artist who has embodied, in the sum of his works, the greatest number of the greatest ideas. "That sound all right," said the lecturer, "until you get to the end, and then you are appalled by the extraordinary stupidity of the perfectly logical conclusion. The sum of his works—greatest number of ideas—then Sidney Cooper has a good chance, for he painted until he was 65." George Moore's definition of Art is: "Art is surely but a series of conventions which enable us to express our special sense of beauty—for beauty is everywhere and abounds in subtle manifestations. Things ugly in themselves become beautiful by association, or perhaps I should say that they become picturesque." According to George Moore, said the lecturer, beauty is all that we have to look for. But is it so simple after all? What is beauty? Don't we differ in our conceptions of what is beautiful and what is not? It has come to me with a kind of revelation, said Mrs. McPherson, how right Tolstoy is about art. He says "To evoke in oneself a feeling one has once experienced, and having evoked it in oneself, then by means of movements, lines, colours, sounds or forms expressed in words, so to transmit that feeling that others may experience the same feeling—this is the activity of art. Art is a human activity, consisting in this, that one man consciously, by means of certain external signs, hands on to others feelings he has lived through that other people are infected by these feelings, and also experience them."

When doctors disagree who shall decide? However much Ruskin, Moore and Tolstoy disagree about art they agree about one thing, that imitation of nature, the exact reproduction of facts about nature is not art. Ruskin is the least decided about it—he agrees that it is art, but says it is a poor, and contemptible art. Moore comments on the lack of

art in the mere recording of facts when the says: "If by chance the English artist does occasionally escape from the vice of subject for the subject's sake, he almost invariably slips into what I call the derivative vice—exactness of costume, truth of effect, and local colour. Tolstoy says there are four kinds of counterfeit art which are not real art. Artists incapable of real art have devised methods of producing imitations of art."

When all is said and done, what is the value of art? Tolstoy says "Art is not, as the metaphysicians say, the manifestation of some mysterious idea of beauty, or God; it is not, as the aesthetical physiologists say, a game in which man lets off his excess of stored-up energy; it is not the expression of man's emotions by external signs; it is not the production of pleasing objects; and, above all, it is not pleasure; but it is a means of union among men, joining them together in the same feelings, and indispensable for the life and progress towards the well-being of individuals and of humanity." Thanks to man's capacity to be infected with the feelings of others by means of art, all that is being lived through by his contemporaries is accessible to him, as well as the feelings experienced by men thousands of years ago, and he has also the possibility of transmitting his own feelings to others. If people lacked this capacity to receive the thoughts conceived by the men who preceded them, and to pass on to others their own thoughts, men would be like wild beasts. And if men lacked this other capacity of being infected by art, people might be almost more savage still, and, above all, more separated from, and more hostile to, one another. And therefore the activity of art is a most important one, as important as the activity of speech itself, and as generally diffused.

The lecturer said that the man wrongly educated in art looks in pictures for reminders of his own experiences, for stories, for pretty faces and objects—all of which have nothing to do with true art. Ruskin, George Moore, and Tolstoy disagree as to the nature and end of art. If the idea or feeling of the picture reaches other men through the picture, then the picture is true art and the more perfectly the technique of the picture is attuned to the idea, the more direct, simple and perfect is its expression of the idea. They must consider whether the technique of a picture is in sympathy with, in harmony with, idea. It is possible to admire many different kinds of technique. Technique is for the expression of ideas, not for the copying of facts. This is understood in literary art, but not in painting. The reason is because words are symbols—point reproduces exact likeness of objects. Ruskin, Moore and Tolstoy agree that the copying of faces is not art. Ideas conveyed by pictures are of two kinds:—1. Ideas of form and colour with spiritual or human significance, as in most Western art. 2. Ideas of form and colour without spiritual or human significance, as in all ancient Eastern art.

Mr. G. Thorpe, who presided, in accordance with a vote of thanks to Mrs. McPherson, suggested that the lecture be printed in pamphlet form and distributed.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Peking, Feb. 28.—The Government is planning to send commercial agents to England, America, France, Belgium and Italy, the expenditure for each of these agents will be \$30,000 per year.—Eastern News Agency.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FREDONY

THE GREAT PROTEAN ARTISTE

AND

VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

Commencing Thursday Feb. 6th.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.	
BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks	b. \$780 sa. 782
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$410
North China	b. 1.124
Unions	sa. \$1025
Vangiaszes	b. \$20
Far Easterns	n. 1.26
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$175
H. K. Fires	n. \$355
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	n. 92
Steamboats	b. \$204
Indos (Pref.)	b. \$35
Indos (Def.)	n. 1.158
Shells	n. \$162/6
Ferries	n. \$33
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. 125 sa. \$119/125
Malabons	b. \$35
MINING.	
Kailans	b. 47/
Langkats	b. 1.24
Raubas	b. 2
Tranohs	n. 41/
Urals	n. 40/
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H. K. Wharves	s. & sa. \$118
Kowloon Docks	s. \$150 sa. 159
Shai Docks	b. 1.134
N. Engineerings	b. \$25
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	b. \$101
H. K. Hotels	n. \$87
Invest.	sa. \$1.1
Hiphys Est.	b. \$7.10
K'loon Lands	b. \$83
L. Reclamations	n. \$175
West Points	n. \$63
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	b. 1.187
Kung Yiks	b. & sa. \$15
Lau Kung Mows	b. \$124
Oriental	b. \$68
Shai Cottons	b. \$164
Yangtzeppos	b. \$9.60
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Green Islands	sa. \$9.10
Borneos	b. \$11
China Light & P.	b. \$5
Providents	b. 18.35
Dairy Farms	b. & sa. \$28
H. K. Electric	sa. \$77
Macao Electric	b. \$33
Ropes	n. 40
Trams, Low Level	b. \$8
Trams, Peak, old	b. \$7
Trams, Peak, new	b. cts. 76
Laundries	b. \$7.50
Steel Foundries	n. \$12
U. Waterboats	b. \$124
Watsons	b. \$6.10
Wm. Powells	b. \$27
Wiseman's	b. \$27

Hongkong, March 4, 1919.

CHINESE ASPIRATIONS.

A REMINDER TO THE ALLIES.

The Chinese Students' Union in Great Britain has issued a manifesto relating to the Chinese aspirations at the final settlement of the war. It says:—

We declare ourselves fully prepared to defend with might and main the sacred cause of our own Republic on the one hand, and to cooperate with the rest of the ideas of democracy on the other.

We claim to be one of the most genuine adherents to the project of President Wilson, and we urge its immediate realisation. Our adhesion is unwavering as our interest is profound.

It is our determined will that the privileges and territorial possession which Germany has forcibly acquired in the province of Shantung should be unconditionally restored to us. Kiaochow, formerly torn away from us by Germany, is now in the occupation of Japan. The latter promised in her ultimatum to Germany its eventual restoration to China, but so far has not acted upon her words. May we not trust or even insist that the Allies should be fair to China, who has definitely ranked herself on the Allied side? Are we expecting too much in claiming that Japan should be equally faithful to the Allied gospels of justice and right and keep her own pledge?

During the last sixty years or so the Great Powers have jointly or individually imposed upon China a number of treaties which vitally affect her independence and thwart her free development, such as the old treaties or conventions respecting consular jurisdiction, tariff arrangement, territorial concessions, and foreign garrisons, as well as the recent treaties forced upon us by Japan in the course of the war, notably that of May, 1915.

For the removal of all restrictions and interferences resulting from these treaties we appeal partly to the goodwill of our allies, and partly to the assertions of President Wilson that equality of States must imply equality of rights, and that every nation should be free to choose her own way toward her development without suffering humiliation, fear, or embarrassment.

The manifesto is signed by the China National Defence League in Europe, Le Comité Démocratique Chinois en France, and the Central Union of the Chinese Students in Great Britain.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two Cycle 14 H. P. Fay & Bowen Kerosene Engine, Marine type, with reversing gear, shafting and propeller.

apply
Geo. P. LAMBERT.

LOST.

LOST.—Strayed from Happy Valley March 3rd White Fox Terrier Dog "JOCK" Black head Black Patch Light Shoulder & Curved Tail. Collar No. 1309. Any person returning above to Mrs. DREAPER, Royal Naval Hospital, will be rewarded.

FOUND.

FOUND.—Liver and white pointer dog. Owner please apply to "Box 15" Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1919.

NOTICES.

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499.

31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS
ON HIRE & FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of
CHILDREN'S SKIDDERS & CARS
Inspection Solicited. Prices Moderate.
Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALITY.

統 辦 貨 品 THE WING ON CO., LTD. 永安有限公司
HONGKONG.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of
Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,
comprising
Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,
Filet & other Hand-made Laces.
Exquisite modern designs. Excellent quality.
Moderate prices.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

THEATRE ROYAL

EDGAR WARWICK

ANN UNCES

THE
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF

VANITY FAIR

SOMETHING DIFFERENT EVERY NIGHT.

Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
RETURN AND FAREWELL
OF

THE POPULAR

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

IN
NEW & UP TO THE MINUTE PLAYS
COMMENCING—

FRIDAY, March 7th.	THE COMEDY-DRAMA "BOUGHT & PAID FOR."
SATURDAY, March 8th.	THE PAROCIAL FACT "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."
MONDAY, March 10th.	THE GALE OF LAUGHTER "A PAIR OF SIXES."
TUESDAY, March 11th.	A HURRICANE OF MIRTH "MARY'S ANKLE."
WEDNESDAY, March 12th.	BY REQUEST "THE HOUSE OF GLASS."
THURSDAY, March 13.	A RIOT OF FUN "TWIN BEDS."
FRIDAY, March 14th.	THE PRIGGLERS COMEDY "FAIR & WARMER."

PRICES AS USUAL. PLANS AT MOUTRIE & CO.
COMMENCE 9.15 P.M. SHARP.
Booking will open at MOUTRIE & Co., on
Tuesday morning, March 4th.
PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

OUR SPECIALITY

JAVA PRODUCE

Apply for Samples and Prices to
HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING Co.,
(LATE WILLEM HEYBLUM Co.)
POWELL'S BUILDING.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF'S NEW ROLE.

Copenhagen, Feb. 28.
A Berlin message says that General Ludendorff has written to Herr Ebert announcing his intention to return to Germany to continue to serve the German people.

POLES AND CZECHS AGREE.

Warsaw, Feb. 28.
The Inter-Allied mission to secure agreement between the Poles and Czechs has been successful. Temporary frontiers have been arranged.

THE JEWISH ASPIRATIONS.

Paris, Feb. 28.
The Zionist organisation has been given permission to submit the case of the Jewish national movement to the Peace Conference at an early date. It will be presented by Messrs. Hekolow and Weizmann.

ALSACE-LORRAINE'S DESIRE.

Paris, Feb. 28.
The first meeting of the Alsace Lorraine Supreme Council passed a resolution rejecting the German suggestion for a plebiscite and affirming the determination to remain French.

RELIEF WORK.

Paris, Feb. 28.
Ten truckloads of medicines and hospital supplies have been despatched to Prague and large supplies of foodstuffs are following shortly for the starving peoples of Bohemia.

FRENCH PREMIER BETTER.

Paris, Feb. 27.
M. Clemenceau had his first outing to Versailles and was cheered by crowds.

PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

Lisbon, Feb. 21.
The President has signed a decree dissolving Parliament.

DYESTUFFS PROHIBITION.

London, Feb. 28.
A Proclamation is gazetted prohibiting the unlicensed importation of dyestuffs.

SURRENDERED U-BOAT SINKS.

Hamburg, Feb. 26.
A surrendered U-boat while being towed to England sank on the Doggerbank. The crew were saved.

LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE.

London, Feb. 28.
The British Isles have challenged for the International Davis Cup at present held by Australia.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRY.
Irritation at the continuance of Government control of industry in many directions in which it is not absolutely necessary grows, and emphatic protests have been made not only by Lord Inchcape, representing the shipping industry, but by great steel concerns, among them Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., at what is a virtual blockade of our manufacturing activities. It is an ironical development of the war situation that the Government, which was content to put in operation so lax a blockade of the enemy until the concluding stage of hostilities, should now be imposing upon our own industry the vigilance which it failed to exercise in respect of enemy trade. It is admitted that in connection with supplies of raw material and in certain other directions some form of Government control is still desirable in order that the available supplies may be fairly allocated. The kind of control which is now, however, in evidence, and of which Lord Inchcape has given examples, is nothing more than a veritable exercise of power by a body of officials who would far better be dispersed and returned to the obscurity from which many of them emerged, and whose main task while dressed in a little brief authority has been to fret the souls of better men. While Lord Inchcape and other representatives of manufacturers and commerce spoke for individual enterprises, the Federation of British Industries has put on record its belief that much of the control which is now in evidence is nothing but a mere stranglehold

upon industry and must be abolished unless our manufacturers and traders are to be unduly handicapped in the trade campaign. It was never imagined by those who had knowledge of the situation that the bureaucracy, composed largely of nonentities, which has had control of trade would give up the ghost without a struggle. It is a curious fact that practically all the export business men who have given their valuable services to the Government during the war period are more than anxious to return to their own jobs, and it is only the great mass of inefficient who have secured snug posts in Government offices who are seeking by every device known to the place-man to retain their sinecures. Now that the Prime Minister is free from the turmoil of the general election, one looks to him assuming that his party has been returned to office, to deal with this matter without further delay. The loyal body of manufacturers who submitted to control during the war period because they believed it to be in the national interests, and who recognised that some measure of Government authority in the industrial arena must still persist, are absolutely weary of the foolish restrictions enacted by numerous jacks-in-office. It is one of the first questions to which the new Government should address its activities. One recognises that pious opinions have been expressed that there is no desire on the part of the State to control industry for an hour longer than is necessary, but there is an uncomfortable feeling that these opinions have not been followed by action with anything like the promptness hoped for. *Journal of Commerce.*

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

LAST NIGHTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the General Committee of the War Charities was held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, at the City Hall, last evening. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G.) presided, and there were present the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. A. H. Shelton, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak (Committee), the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E. (Hon. Secretary), Mr. H. E. Sandford, (Hon. Treasurer) and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Pollock, K.C. (Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. O.B.E., and about twenty other members of the public.

The business of the meeting was to consider and if thought fit to arrange for the winding up of the War Charities Organisation.

Addressing the meeting His Excellency said: Gentlemen, this meeting has been called to-day to carry into effect what we described as the winding up of the present organisation of War Charities in Hongkong. This meeting is somewhat similar to that held the other day at Government House which was called for the purpose of reviewing the work of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and to transfer it from a war footing to a peace footing. As you will remember the War Charities Committee came into being at the end of the year 1915 when the Prince of Wales Fund terminated. The total amount received from the public of Hongkong towards the Prince of Wales fund from the outbreak of the war to December 31, 1915, was £31,447.4.3 to which was added the sum of £10,000 by the Government of Hongkong, making a total of £41,447.4.3, the dollar equivalent of which was \$447,847.86. The war charities central organisation was thought to be the most practicable way of utilising the contributions from residents in Hongkong and applying them to the best possible use in connection with the war. I always thought that the name "War Charities" was not perhaps very well chosen because to my mind far from being a work of charity the money we were able to give was a very small portion, and very insignificant in the great debt of gratitude we owe to those who were to benefit from our contributions. (Applause). However, the name was a short one and it was quite unnecessary to disturb it if we had the thought in our minds all through that there was no charity on our part; it was a duty. The total amount that has been subscribed since January 1, 1916, is \$1,436,946.82. That sum has yielded a total amount of \$167,116.2.2. That is exclusive of the expenditure in dollars for the working parties and various local disbursements. It would have been, however, impossible for the local committee to employ these large sums of money usefully if it did not have the able assistance at the other end of Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Murray Stewart. You will be aware of the long correspondence which took place in connection with the endeavour to find some central object to which the bulk of our funds should be allocated. At first an attempt was made to follow the lead of the Federated Malay States in founding a hospital bearing the name of Hongkong, but, for various reasons, that was found to be impossible and in place of that, the only definite hospital to which our funds have been placed, in the name of Hongkong, is that of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, in Bryanston Square, and after consulting Mr. Murray Stewart it is proposed to make a final donation of £1,000 to this hospital which we understand is acceptable and will be regarded by the management as a full discharge of our undertaking to them. If, however, more funds are required for this hospital, I do not anticipate any difficulty in raising a further subscription on their behalf; but I do not think this will be necessary, for from the last balance sheet we have seen there were ample funds in hand amounting to some £80,000.

With regard to the rights acquired in one room in the Star and Garter Hospital in some representative continuing body in the Colony. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale said: Before seconding the resolution which has been proposed by H. E. I wish briefly to refer to the work of the Committee for the past year. In the early part of the year, thanks in no small degree to the energy and persuasive talents of Sir Paul Chater, large amounts were collected from the Banks, Public Companies, and Firms in the Colony amounting to \$201,100. The St. George's Society contributed a sum of \$198,342.21 of which the War Bond Drawing was responsible for \$117,500. Street Collection \$23,931.63, Tombola \$25,802.60, Theatre performances \$12,758.15. Our Day brought in a sum of \$111,454.35 for the Red Cross, of which \$28,111.37 came from a Gymkhana organised by the Gymkhana Club with the assistance of many others. \$29,581.48 was collected by Lady May's Rose Fund, \$21,764.85 from an entertainment in the Public Gardens, the chief features of which were the Portuguese Stall which returned \$10,834.87 of this amount, the Chinese Jugglers and the Japanese Fireworks. The St. Andrew's Society raised a sum of \$60,745.34 on St. Andrew's Day by means of Street Sales and a Fair on Murray Parade Ground. Their War Bond Drawing has also produced a further sum of about £2,000 which has not been included in the figures now before you.

A special effort was made to increase the monthly subscriptions during the year and met with a good response through the agency of various clubs. I think generally speaking a feature of the subscriptions to our War Charities has been the regular and continued support of subscribers of moderate means which in the aggregate has provided the Committee with a very considerable sum of money. It was one of the objects of the War Charities Committee to provide a channel for the small subscriber to give his bit without invidious comparisons or undue pressure and we feel that in this we have been successful. The Chinese community have generally supported War Charities throughout the year and in addition they organised a most successful theatrical performance

lasting over 10 days which returned \$37,711.30; this amount is included in the result of "Our Day" to which I have already referred, and much assistance has also been given by the Portuguese and Japanese communities. Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co. for their valuable services in connection with the packing, shipping and delivery of the various articles made by the Work Parties, and also Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Representatives of the Ocean Steamship Company, the Superintendent of the P. & O. Coy. and the Agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services for freight facilities, and it is mainly due to such assistance that the working expenses of the War Charities Committee since its commencement have not exceeded 1/4 of 1% of the money subscribed. (Applause).

You will find in your places a full list of the various payments made by the committee and I trust you will consider that the money at our disposal has been well distributed. I now come to the Resolution. It is felt that the time has come when this central organisation may be wound up and that further efforts for assistance to the many sufferers from the War may be safely left to the various permanent Charitable Societies such as the Masonic Body, the St. George's Society and the St. Andrew's Society, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, etc., who I have no doubt would be quite willing to work in combination in organising any further general appeal for funds that may hereafter be necessary.

The War Charities Committee have consistently borne in mind the necessity of giving priority to the needs of Charities of immediate local interest and ladies' working parties have been kept well supplied with materials and an opportunity has been lost of assisting Naval and Military units in the Colony. Every effort was made to trace Hongkong Prisoners of War and to put them on our list for relief and I have no doubt this work will be continued when necessary by the permanent Charitable Societies which I have named.

With the winding up of this central organisation the regular monthly subscribers will be able to re-record their position and if they wish to do so transfer their subscriptions to one or other of the Societies referred to above. The ground will also be cleared for the work of the recently appointed War Memorial Committee who will no doubt require a large sum of money for the erection of a War Memorial that will be worthy of the Colony. In closing this organisation we have only a few commitments to deal with. We are under an obligation to pay £200 per month for the duration of the War to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, Bryanston Square, and after consulting Mr. Murray Stewart it is proposed to make a final donation of £1,000 to this hospital which we understand is acceptable and will be regarded by the management as a full discharge of our undertaking to them. If, however, more funds are required for this hospital, I do not anticipate any difficulty in raising a further subscription on their behalf; but I do not think this will be necessary, for from the last balance sheet we have seen there were ample funds in hand amounting to some £80,000.

With regard to the rights acquired in one room in the Star and Garter Hospital it is proposed to ask the Chamber of Commerce to undertake the future nomination of an occupant and also to take charge of the Committee's records. I have pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Applause).

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks being accorded His Excellency, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. E. Pollock.

A KIEL CANAL ADVENTURE.
A party of 85 strangely-dressed non-commissioned officers who arrived in London recently from Germany had an extraordinary adventure. When the armistice was signed they left their camp on foot, hoping to reach the Allied lines. After a time they reached what they thought was a wide river, but which turned out to be the Kiel Canal. They commandeered a ship, which was a small auxiliary of the German fleet, and ordered the crew to take them to the open sea. They were picked up by a British destroyer. When they arrived one had on a pair of sailor's trousers, a torn khaki tunic, and a civilian cap; another wore a Norfolk coat; a third sported a pair of ill-fitting riding breeches and a fisherman's peaked cap, while all alike were unshaven.

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HOW THE HAMPSHIRE WENT DOWN.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

The story of the loss of B.M.S. Hampshire, with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, has been related by a warrant officer of the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

At about eight o'clock a terrible explosion took place forward, and there was a scramble for the companion. A large number of the crew were young and new hands, and there was a good deal of hurry. How my informant got on deck he did not know. When he got there the officers were at their posts, but their orders could not be heard owing to the fury of the storm and the escape of the steam. All the lights went out at the moment of the explosion (of which there seemed to be two), and this added to the confusion. When he got on deck he and another hand proceeded to cut the lashing of the life-rafts on deck. There was no attempt to launch the boats, which could never have lived in the sea that was running. The raft was, however, launched, and the one on which my informant stood went over the side and turned upside down. He had hold and got into the righted raft, which he pushed very lightly. Most of the others also got in about 30 men.

There was no sign of Lord Kitchener, and he thought that he probably never got on deck. (This differs from a report at the time of Lord Kitchener having been seen on deck.) There was not five minutes between the explosion and the disappearance of the ship. He had tried and failed to open other hatchways, and he thinks that the crowd at the single one at which he emerged may have blocked many people from getting on deck.

The raft drifted before the gale for over five hours, when by an extraordinary chance they passed through a rocky entrance and were beached on an island whose name he had forgotten. By that time of the 80 on the raft many had been washed off, and of the rest all but four had died and had fallen into the net in the middle of the raft. On reaching shore my informant scrambled out, and found himself among the rocks. He scrambled up the rocks with great difficulty, tearing off his nails, and eventually with one other man got to the top about half-past four in the morning. There he found a shed and a hipped a moving light. His companion went after it, and found a farmer going about in search of cattle. With the aid of some farm-folk the four survivors who had been taken to a farmhouse were well looked after. In all there were twelve survivors, and on a second and last night the raft blew away two of the survivors from the landing place. No others were saved.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR QUESTIONS.

THE COAL COMMISSION BILL.

London, Feb. 23.
In the House of Commons the Labour amendment to the Coal Commission Bill excluding consideration of wages and hours was defeated by 270 to 40 votes.
The House of Lords has passed the Coal Commission Bill.

GREAT LABOUR CONFERENCE.

London, Feb. 27.
The great Labour Conference convened by the Government with the object of evolving measures which will render strikes impossible or prevent them until the matters disputed have been submitted to an impartial tribunal met in the Central Hall at Westminster. Eight hundred delegates were present, representing ten million employers and employees.

Mr. Horne, Minister for Labour, presided and was supported by Mr. Lloyd George, who received an ovation on entering. Sir Albert Stanley, Mr. G. H. Roberts, and Doctor McNamara.

Mr. Horne, in his opening speech, said the Government did not favour the establishment of national factories. Such a step would tend to hamper private enterprise.

Mr. Horne said the Government had decided to reduce the unemployment donation after the expiration of thirteen weeks. The men would receive twenty and women fifteen shillings a week for a further thirteen weeks. The allowance would continue to be six shillings for the first and three shillings for each subsequent child. Referring to unrest, Mr. Horne said that whatever view was held regarding the merits of the disputes, it was plain that their continuance was a menace to the life of the country. Mr. Horne, dealing with suggested remedies for unemployment, pointed out that the Government was taking measures to expedite orders for various departments in order to increase the work available. Housing schemes were being similarly hastened.

The tendency to-day was to give Labour a larger share and control of industry. A committee of employers and employees was considering a bill for restoration of Trade Union laws which had been surrendered for the duration of the war. He announced that the Premier would participate in the Conference's discussions.

SEAFARERS' DEMAND.

London, Feb. 23.
The International Seafarers' Conference in London has resolved on demanding the establishment of an international rate of wages and reference of the question of wages to the Peace Conference. A committee has been appointed to fix the rate. The new Labour Triple Alliance pact indicated by the decision at yesterday's Conference was regarded as increasing the gravity of the industrial situation because it means three great organisations pledged to united action to secure their demands, but the Premier's announcement that the report on miners' hours and wages could be ready by 2nd March has dramatically changed the strike situation. A member of the Miners' Executive stated last night that the National Conference of Miners would to-day be recommended to postpone the date of the strike to the 22nd, from the 15th, on condition that the Miners' Federation is allowed to choose its own representatives on the Royal Commission. It is understood the Premier has replied expressing willingness that the Federation nominate four out of the eight miners' representatives on the Commission. It is for the Conference to-day to decide whether to accept the compromise.

POSTPONEMENT OF STRIKE.

London, Feb. 27.
The Miners' Conference in London yesterday was private. It is stated that Mr. Smillie announced that the executive recommended postponement of the strike until March 22nd, and suggested full discussion of the Government proposals, whereupon the Conference might adjourn to permit the delegates from the various districts to meet separately and consider the position. The Conference accepted the suggestion and there was afterwards a protracted general discussion on the recommendation to postpone the strike. There was much opposition thereto, especially from the younger men. The Conference adjourned in the evening, and reassembled this afternoon to hear the decision of the district delegates. The South Wales delegates met last evening and decided to support the executive's recommendation.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

Stockholm, Feb. 27.
A Petrograd decree by the Peoples Commissaries announces that owing to the inability of the Soviet Republic to carry on certain industrial enterprises, concessions will be granted to foreigners, especially with a view to the construction of the Great Northern Railway, and development of vast stretches of forest land. The Bolshevik press dwells anxiously on the increasing reverses of the Red Army in Estonia, which it attributes to fatigue, lack of equipment and wretched organisation of supplies.

GERMANS CAPTURE WINDAU.

Copenhagen, Feb. 27.
A message from Berlin states that after a simultaneous land and sea attack and a violent battle, the Germans recaptured Windau from the Bolsheviks.

A CHINESE MOVEMENT.

Paris, Feb. 27.
A conference was held in Petrograd at the end of December of representatives of all the Chinese workmen's organisations in Russia, who formed a combined association of sixty thousand members with the object of conducting revolutionary propaganda. They issued an appeal to the Chinese people to fight the Government in northern China and establish Soviets in China.

BOLSHEVIK ATROCITIES.

Copenhagen, Feb. 26.
An appalling narrative of an inhuman crime is revealed in an official report by the Estonian authorities on Bolshevik atrocities committed in Estonia. Three large graves were opened at Wesenberg and revealed 82 corpses, with skulls shattered. An eye witness of the execution who escaped described the terrible scene. The victims were shot indiscriminately and trampled into the graves, the vicinity of which was littered with torn clothing, brains, fragments of skull and hair. Similar bloodthirstiness took place at Dorpat, where bodies were dropped into the river through holes in the ice. Thirty women were killed at Narva, by having stones tied round their necks and being thrown into the river.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S WEDDING.

London, Feb. 23.
The wedding ceremonial of Princess Patricia and Com. A. R. M. Ramsay, which takes place at noon to-morrow, and of which an official programme is published, will be a most brilliant spectacle. It will be attended by all the Royalties, Diplomats and Ministers. Court mourning will be waived for the occasion. The bride, with her father, will drive in an open carriage to the Abbey where the Archbishop of Canterbury will perform the service. Princess Patricia's own regiment of Canadian Light Infantry, carrying its battleworn colours, is furnishing the guard of honour; also a detachment of sailors is lining the nave. The magnificent presents include beautiful overseas gifts, especially the Canadian, where the Princess was most popular during her father's governorship. The Maharajah of Scindia presented a motor car, General Botha an ostrich fan, Lord and Lady Chelmsford a silver and gold thread panel.

The "Gazette" notifies that Princess Patricia upon her marriage relinquished the title of Princess, becoming Lady Patricia Ramsay.

DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

London, Feb. 23.
In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Salisbury's question as regards the disposal of the German fleet, Lord Lytton stated that the question was of the utmost interest and considerable difficulty, and must be decided by the Paris Conference. The proposal to sink these ships would be carried out only if the representatives of the nations assembled in Paris unanimously concluded that was the best course. The British attached the utmost importance to the view that the ships should not continue to form part of any naval armament. The Government was strongly of opinion that the German ships must not henceforth again be used as ships of war. Consequently there remained only three alternatives. Firstly that they be sunk, secondly that they be broken up, and thirdly that they be sold at public auction under certain conditions. It was simply and solely an economic proposition whether it would pay to break them up and use them for other purposes.

THE GRENADIERS' RETURN.

London, Feb. 23.
The Grenadiers' triumphal welcome return to London from Germany took place yesterday. Though no ceremony was arranged, the hour of arrival being uncertain, St. Pancras was crowded within and without. The bands of the Brigade of Guards awaiting the arrival played "See the Conquering Hero Comes" as the men disembarked. General Fildes, commanding the London District, welcomed the men on behalf of H.M. the King and the Battalion marched off with bands and colours accompanied by thousands, including wives, sisters and sweethearts, who vociferously cheered them along the whole route to Chelsea. It was the happiest and most exultant procession London has seen for years. Queen Alexandra outside Marlborough House, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden outside Clarence House and the King and Queen, their sons and daughter at an open window of Buckingham Palace greeted the warriors. The battalion did not include more than a dozen who went to France in 1914.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

ARMY OF HALF A MILLION.

Washington, Feb. 26.
The Military Committee of the Senate has reintroduced in the Army Bill provision for an army of half a million men at the urgent request of War Secretary Baker and General March.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

Washington, Feb. 27.
President Wilson has convened a conference of Governors of States and Mayors of the larger cities at the White House on March 3rd, to discuss vital questions affecting business and labour.

In the Senate the Naval Committee favourably reported upon the \$790,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill and recommended an increase of the permanent strength from 225,000 to 250,000 on the ground that it would mainly be required to expedite the return of American troops.

At the Navy conference to-day President Wilson emphasised the necessity for the provision of a new three year programme this session.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.
The Canadian explorer Stefansson says that Storcken's arrival on the Alaskan coast ends the work of the Canadian Arctic expedition. Stefansson intended to command the party, but was taken ill with typhoid. Storcken left Cross Islands, on the north coast of Alaska, on March 15th, last year, with a party consisting of nine whites and four eskimoes. They travelled for a fortnight northwards when four men were sent back. The party then drifted with the ice pack, carrying no provisions but subsisting on the meat of seals and polar bears. They expected to be carried westward but drifted round in a great eddy. The drift reached seventy-four degrees north, 150 miles farther north than anyone has hitherto been in this part of the Arctic. It is established that the so-called Keenan's land is non-existent.

AFFAIRS IN MUNICH.

Berlin, Feb. 25.
The Bavarian Ministers Timm and Hoffmann who were wounded in the recent shooting affray at the Diet have disappeared from Munich and are now concealed. Martial law continues but the town is quiet and work is resumed.

THE AFGHANISTAN MURDER.

London, Feb. 26.
The "Times" says it is reported that the murdered Amer's brother Nasrullah Khan has assumed the throne of Afghanistan.

According to a current story of the assassination the Amer was sleeping in camp at Laghman Valley, forty miles from Kabul, when two men, who presumably surprised or befriended the guards, entered his tent. They fired a number of shots with revolvers, then stabbed the Amer in several places and escaped.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

London, Feb. 23.
There were 3,048 deaths from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales last week, compared with 1,363 in the previous week. In London there were 633, compared with 273 in the previous week.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICATIONS.

London, Feb. 13.
In the House of Commons Mr. Shortt introduced a bill establishing a Ministry of Ways and Communications. He emphasised the necessity of transport for the development of industries, also the necessity for control and co-ordination of transport. The new Ministry would take over control of the railways, tramways, canals, waterways and roads also control the supply of electricity. The new Ministry would maintain the control of the railways which the Government exercised during the war.

FRENCH NAVAL LOSSES.

Paris, Feb. 23.
The Minister of Marine in a statement in the Navy Committee of the Chamber said it had hitherto been impossible to make good the French naval losses. The only just and practical way of reconstituting the French Navy was to recover part of the lost tonnage from the enemy.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

London, Feb. 23.
Renter learns that four ships have been chartered for the voyage from China to Europe for the repatriation of all Germans in China excepting a few missionaries. The first ship sails early in March. Twenty-five hundred Germans, including twelve hundred women and children, are involved.

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK.

London, Feb. 23.
It is understood the capital of the British Overseas Bank will be about two millions sterling. The scheme represents an entirely new development of British banking enterprise. It will aim at providing additional facilities for British import and export trade and developing closer working arrangements between constituent banks, each of which covers a different territory. The new bank will establish branches abroad, thus saving participating banks from each having to open separate branches abroad in order to cater for business outside the territory in which they now operate.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

London, Feb. 27.
The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Ministry of Health Bill, transferring to a new department all the various powers at present exercised by different authorities, with the object of securing co-ordination and concerted action. The Local Government Board is practically absorbed in the new Department, which also takes over the duties of the Ministry of Pensions as regards disabled soldiers.

THE AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

London, Feb. 23.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Walter Long stated that the Imperial Government had not suggested nor approved of the offer of Admiral Fitzhugh to convey the Nationalist deputation to Europe aboard a cruiser.

GERMAN PROLETARIAT'S DEMANDS.

Copenhagen, Feb. 23.
A message from Munich via Berlin says that a congress of two hundred representatives of workers, soldiers and peasants' councils held at the Landtag loudly applauded the suggestion that the congress constitute itself a provisional National Council. A deputation announced to the meeting that five thousand workers demanded the immediate proclamation of a Soviet Republic, the institution of relations with the Russian Soviet Republic and the annulment of State debts.

WARSHIPS FOR THE COLONIES.

London, Feb. 23.
In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Coleridge, Mr. Walter Long stated the Imperial Government had offered the Australian Commonwealth Government six modern destroyers and six modern submarines. Two submarines had been presented to Canada. Requests made by other dominions would be most sympathetically considered. Mr. Long emphasised that the Australian Navy was in an advanced stage of development.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S SUCCESSOR.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.
The Hon. Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, K.C., has been appointed leader of the Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons until the Liberal Convention appoints a permanent successor to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MOVEMENTS.

Washington, Feb. 23.
It is announced that President Wilson will not convene an extra session of Congress until after his return from his next trip to Europe. He believes it is his duty to remain in Europe until the Peace Treaty is concluded.

SHOOTING IN BERLIN.

Copenhagen, Feb. 27.
A brief respite of shooting in the newspaper quarter of Berlin on the evening of the 26th, was thought to be a shadow, a new Spanish campaign, but Government troops were ready to quell the outbreak.

MACHINE-GUNS TO SEWING MACHINES.

A BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

From machine-guns to sewing machines, the modern version of the old Biblical precept, is an industrial transition for which Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., the great armament firm, have made big preparations at their extensive works at Crayford, Kent. The machinery there used for crushing Prussian militarism on the Continent is to be employed, as soon as circumstances permit, on the manufacture of the machine by which the seamstress and the housewife transform textile fabrics into clothing.

The story of the great conversion is told in the January issue of *The World's Work*, by Mr. Frederick A. Talbot. It is a story not of tariffs or preferences, but of the reassertion of British business enterprise and industrial organisation on modern lines to restore the industry to the land of its origin.

BRITISH ORIGIN.

"It was a British brain," says Mr. Talbot, "which first conceived it to be far easier and speedier to sew by mechanical agency than by hand. But Saint's sewing machine was as far in advance of its day in 1790 as was Brunel's Great Eastern in 1859. Another 50 years were destined to slip by before the world deemed it necessary to supersede tedious and laborious hand needlework by the machine, and it was a combination of British and American brains which wrought the revolution. A new industry was founded in Britain to flourish amazingly for a few years."

Mr. Talbot describes how an American competitive rival, by adopting the hire-purchase system brought the machine within reach of the poor seamstress and the working man's wife, and how by standardisation of manufacture on a large scale the productive cost was forced down, and "the bulk of the manufacturing side of the industry passed to the United States."

Meanwhile German manufacturers, we are told, were taking note of the new industry, calculating the possibilities of the British home and Colonial markets, and commencing to build on the Rhine big sewing-machine factories, which numbered more than a score on the outbreak of war.

A YOUNG PRISONER.

"Thirty-three years ago," says Mr. Talbot, "an energetic and imaginative young man in the City of London became attracted to the sewing-machine market. Chance threw this young man into the arms of a German firm which was keenly bent upon winning recognition in Britain. It was in search of a live man on the spot to enable it to achieve its end."

The German firm asked the Briton to handle the German machine, the former agreeing to "provide an article strictly in accordance with the requirements of the market." "The young Englishman settled down to his work, and, as he had confidently expressed to the unsympathetic British members of the industry, the market was waiting for what he had to offer. The Colonial market was equally responsive; it was offered what it wanted."

"By 1914 Germany could point to twenty big factories turning out sewing-machines, in addition to ten equally imposing concerns specialising in nothing but spare parts. In the United States there were only seven companies devoted to this product. Germany had become the foremost sewing-machine producing country of the world, the value of the exports—complete machines and parts—exceeding £2,257,000 for the year 1913. To-day we are wiser."

THE FUTURE.

Mr. Talbot then tells how Mr. W. Pierson, the young Englishman in question, came into touch with Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., who realised their opportunity and how factories were built.

Mr. Talbot adds: "The circumstance that labour promises to be adequate, that the integral parts of the sewing machine can be turned out freely by the class of labour which achieved such distinct success in the production of munitions, and that the task imposed the minimum of demand upon the highly skilled section of the labour market, is a happy augury for the future of the British sewing-machine industry."

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais,
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NOTICES.

THE CIGARETTES WITH THE PEDIGREE

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The Big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is made by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 4. 12th. Bar. Pressure has increased moderately over S. Japan, slightly over the Philippines, and has decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere; the anticyclone has moved eastward and is now central over Korea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.13 inches against an average of 3.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Cap. Reel	E. winds, moderate; fair.
2. Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China to between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China to between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. Mar. 3 a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
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	H	Baro	Temp	Hum	D'Alton	Force	Wind
Vostok	30						
Wanaro	30.00			nw	1		
Hokkaido	30.14			nw	1		
Tokio	31.13			n	1		
Koshi	30.10			nw	1		
Nagasaki							
Kyushu	30.10			nw	1		
Osaka	31.12			se	1		
Naha	30.10						
Ishigaki	30.06			se	3		
Bonin Is.	31.12						
Chikuzen	30.12						